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Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally-Adjusted)

		JUL	AUG	SEP
Nevada -	1984	7.7%	8.2%	8.5%
	1983	9.7	9.6	9.1
Las Vegas -	1984	8.8	9.3	9.6
	1983	10.1	10.1	9.6
Reno -	1984	5.5	6.0	6.0
	1983	8.2	8.0	7.4
U.S. -	1984	7.5	7.5	7.4
	1983	9.5	9.5	9.2

Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers (1967=100)

	JUL	AUG	SEP
1984	311.7	313.0	314.5
1983	299.3	300.3	301.8

Gross Gaming Revenues (In Thousands)

	2nd Qtr. 1984	2nd Qtr. 1983
Nevada	$746,881	$706,299
Las Vegas	470,372	469,345
Reno	168,319	153,223

Taxable Sales (In Thousands)

	2nd Qtr. 1984	2nd Qtr. 1983
State	$1,929,900	$1,722,073
Las Vegas	1,054,286	955,168
Reno	471,926	408,672

NEVADA ECONOMY 3RD QUARTER 1984

The Nevada seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose every month during the third quarter. In July the rate stood at 7.7 percent; moved up to 8.2 percent in August; and finally, rose to 8.5 percent in September. However, the September rate of 8.5 percent is still below last years rate of 9.1 percent. The national rate posted a modest decline during the third quarter. Staying at 7.5 percent during July and August, the national rate edged downward to 7.4 percent in September.

Several factors contributed to the rise in Nevada's unemployment rate. With nearly 60 percent of the population in Southern Nevada, the events there had a significant impact on the overall rate. The lingering effects from the strike that involved four unions and 17,100 strikers were still felt during the third quarter. The benefits anticipated from the Summer Olympics failed to materialize as tourism remained stable. Finally, flash floods in Las Vegas kept some tourism dollars from making their way into the economy. An additional factor which affected the state was the high interest rates which kept many construction projects on hold and construction employment down in all areas of the state.

The number of unemployed people grew by 2,000 from 36,700 in July to 38,700 in September. This rise of 5.4 percent in the number of unemployed contributed heavily to the rise in the rate as employment growth failed to match the pace of unemployment. Total employment grew by 4,300

or less than 1 percent during the third quarter. In September there was only a 1.7 percent increase in the number of jobs from the same month last year. This is historically below job growth in previous years. Thus, for Nevada to lower the unemployment rate will involve significant job creation or drops in the number of unemployed.

The outlook for the next quarter shows both improvement and continued stagnation. Retailers are gearing up for a good Christmas season, but there remains pressure for lowered spending patterns from the effects of the strike. Rates are expected to increase for a period before dropping, perhaps by the end of the year.

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LAS VEGAS

During the third quarter the economy appeared sluggish. Many of the economic indicators reflected some weakness as unemployment increased and the growth in the number of jobs was slight.

Unemployment averaged 24,800 during the quarter which is less than the 26,800 average during the same quarter in 1983. However, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate steadily increased between the July to September period. The rates were 8.8 percent, 9.3 percent and 9.6 percent respectively during the quarter, with the September figure being the same rate experienced during September 1983. Employment growth continued to be slight during the quarter increasing from 251,500 to 254,900 persons holding jobs.

Establishment-based industrial employment, the number of jobs provided by firms, increased from 233,900 jobs in July to 236,500 jobs in September. However, the September figure is only 2,300 jobs or one percent larger than the number of jobs in Las Vegas during the same month a year earlier. This is extremely slow growth when compared to the 7 to 10 percent rate experienced prior to the recessionary periods of the early 1980's. Construction employment is actually 500 jobs less this month than in September 1983, reflecting a 30 percent reduction in building permits during the first 9 months of 1984 compared to the same period in 1983. Rising costs of financing due to increased interest rates is probably the major reason for the construction slowdown. Except for eating and drinking establishments, job growth in retail trade was also weak.

In the hotels/gaming/recreation sector, the mainstay of the area economy, employment was relatively flat over the quarter with some slight growth in September. However, the average increase in the number of jobs between third quarter 1983 and third quarter 1984 was slight at 0.2 percent. This was a gain of just over 100 jobs.

Other economic indicators also seem to reflect a somewhat less than robust economy. Seasonally adjusted real gross gaming revenues measured in 1982 dollars were off during the second quarter of 1984 from strong first quarter gains reflecting the impact of the strike and slowing business. Furthermore, air passenger volume was down nearly 3.5 percent through September, compared to the same period in 1983. At the same time, 1984 hotel/motel occupancy rates through August were running behind 1983 figures.

This does not necessarily imply that the Las Vegas economy is returning to a recessionary period. These indicators merely reflect several factors such as the strike and post strike adjustments, unfavorable weather conditions and quite possibly a negative impact from the Olympics. Therefore, the economy grew slower than anticipated during a period of high interest rates and a lackluster tourist trade. In upcoming months it is expected that increases in unemployment will moderate and rates will slowly decline from present levels. Industrial employment growth should accelerate, increasing steadily during the next several months. This will be due, in part, to the opening of some major new businesses in the area. Given these expectations and the positive direction of the national economy, the outlook can be considered optimistic for the near future in Las Vegas.

RENO AREA

The unemployment rate in Washoe County worsened somewhat during the third quarter of 1984. July's seasonally adjusted rate was a low 5.5 percent increasing to 6.0 percent in August and it remained at that level during September. In spite of the increase, the number of unemployed rose moderately from 6,900 to 7,100. When compared to the prior year, the current statistics are significantly better. The year ago jobless rates for July, August, and September were 8.2 percent, 8.0 and 7.4 percent respectively. Further, joblessness in the area during September 1984 was much lower than comparable rates for the Las Vegas area (9.6), Nevada (8.5), and the United State's average (7.4). In fact, many analysts have stated that a 6.0 percent rate of unemployment truly reflects a "full employment" situation.

Seasonal gains in establishment-based industrial employment have been increasing at a much slower growth rate during the summer months of 1984. This situation is not unique to the Reno area, but it has also been prevalent in Nevada and the United States. On a national level, the pace of economic growth has slowed markedly as measured by annualized estimates of the Gross National Product (GNP). GNP grew at an exceptional 10.1 percent during first quarter of 1984. It subsequently slowed to a strong 7.1 percent in the second quarter, while third quarter growth rates were at a more sustainable 3.0 percent. Jobs in Reno basically followed this same pattern. Total jobs in the Truckee Meadows increased by 700 during the third quarter of 1984, reaching its highest level of the year at 118,000. This level is much higher than it has been in recent years and exceeds the peak employment levels experienced during the late 1970's. At that time, the Reno area was in the throes of an economic expansion, when several large hotel/casinos opened. Job growth during the current quarter has met anticipated levels in most industries except for construction and finance/insurance/real estate. These industries were impacted by high interest rates, principally affecting the residential sector. In spite of these high interest rates, many commercial construction projects and subsequent sales have shown positive signs. Government employment during September was up 700, due mainly to school reopenings for the fall semester.

Approximately 3,500 jobs have been added to the payrolls of area employers during the current quarter as compared to the year ago period. This resulted in a 3.1 percent growth rate, slightly slower than expectations. Leading all industries in job growth was services and its hotels/gaming/recreation sector with an additional 1,700 and 1,500 respectively. The next largest gains were reflected in trade and its retail component; they grew by 1,200 and 1,100 respectively. These sectors also reflected large increases in quarterly gross gaming revenues, and quarterly taxable sales. During the second quarter of 1984, gaming revenue gains approached the five percent level when measured in real (1982) dollars over the year ago period. However, this increase was significantly lower than the very strong 18.2 percent gain reported for the prior quarter. In a like manner, quarterly taxable sales showed impressive gains over the same period. The increase, when measured in real (1982) dollars, jumped 12.7 percent, slightly slower than the 14.8 percent reported for the first quarter.

On an overall basis, Reno tourism levels have remained very positive during the area's prime tourist season. Air passenger and automobile traffic counts are above year ago levels by 1.7 and 5.8 percent respectively. Subsequently, room tax revenues and hotel/motel occupancy have also exceeded year ago levels.

The outlook for the Truckee Meadows during the last quarter of this calendar year looks quite favorable. Employment should remain at current high levels, due to continued strengths in tourism and gaming. Additionally, the construction of a new $43 million, 905-room expansion to a Reno gaming facility and a new $35 million office building being constructed in southeast Reno will favorably impact

future activity in the area. Further, consumer spending should increase appreciably for the upcoming holiday season. The vitality of the national and California economies should also favorably impact the area. Joblessness is not expected to change significantly as the area enters the fall and winter months.

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1985 Tax Rates for Unemployment Insurance

by

Tom Hills, Labor Economist

The average tax rate for unemployment insurance (UI) reduced to 2.33 percent in 1985.

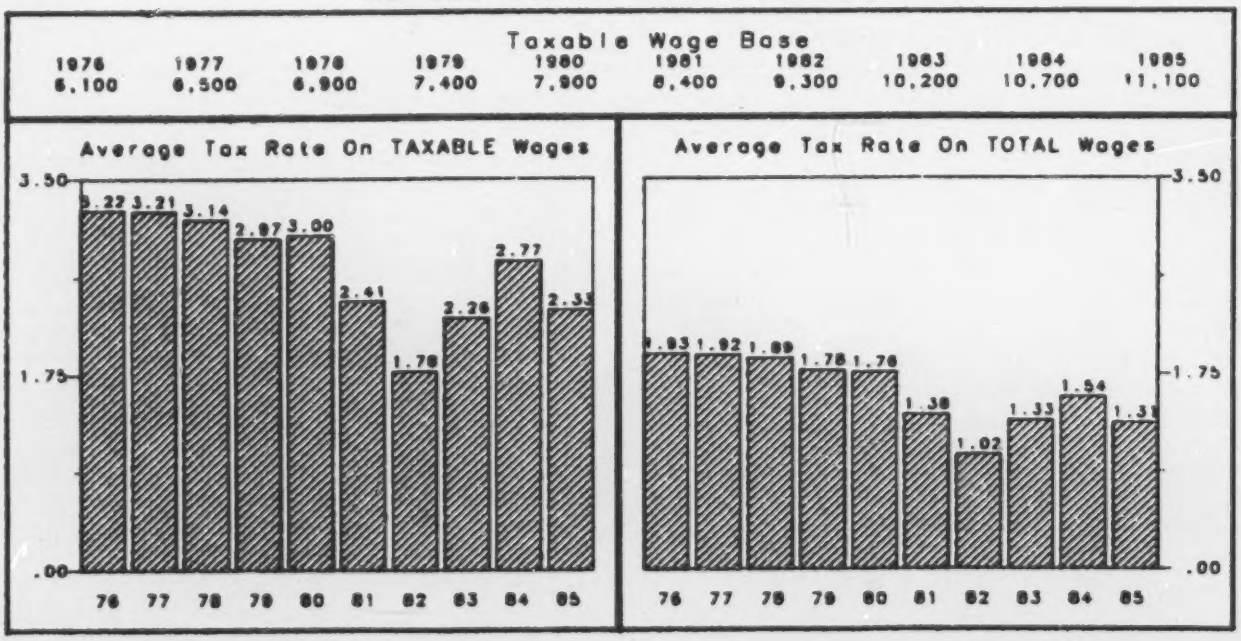
UI benefits to unemployed Nevada workers are paid from the state's UI Trust Fund, and are financed through employer contributions. New employers pay the standard rate of contributions, 3.0 percent, until a track record of employment and unemployment is established. Based on this experience of benefit payments charged to the firm's account, versus contributions paid by the employer into the fund, a reduced rate of as little as 0.3 percent may be allowed. On the other hand, firms with high benefit charges face tax rates which may well exceed the standard rate.

In the past when the trust fund balance was below the required level to ensure solvency, a 0.5 percent tax was added to all employer accounts. This feature will disappear from the statutes in 1985 as the contribution schedule expands from the present 12 tax rates for experienced employers to 18 rates including the new maximum rate of 5.4 percent of taxable wages.

Benefit payments in Nevada are indexed to the cost of living automatically as the maximum check available to the unemployed is recalculated each year at 50 percent of the prior year's average weekly wage. In order to finance higher payouts due to inflation, the taxable wage base is also increased as wages rise. Employers will pay a contribution rate based on their experience with the system up to the tax base of $11,100 in 1985 for each covered worker.

In September, the Employment Security Advisory Council recommended a tax rate schedule for 1985 which provides for a reduction in the average tax rate to 2.33 percent from the current 2.77 percent, while generating enough revenue to bring the UI trust fund to solvency. Under this schedule adopted by the Department, an employer assessed at the average tax rate will pay a yearly tax of $259 per worker compared to the current average of $296.

Nevada Contribution Rates



Nevada's Role in Helping the Dislocated Worker

by

Stan Jones, Executive Director

Nevada appears to be an economy in transition. The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1983 and Title III in particular, through its dislocated workers provision, is making the transition much better for many.

JTPA funding of this project has made it possible for the Nevada Employment Security Department to launch a significant statewide effort in Job Search Workshops assisting identifiable dislocated workers. The law provides the following guidelines as a means for identifying eligible persons:

> Workers who have or will be laid off and who have exhausted or are eligible for unemployment benefits, but who are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation.
>
> Workers who have been or will be laid off because of a permanent closure of a plant or facility.
>
> Workers who are classified as long term unemployed, who have limited opportunity for employment or re-employment in the same or similar occupation in the labor market area where the worker resides. This includes workers 55 or older who have substantial barriers to employment.

We of the Nevada Employment Security Department interpret our role under JTPA broadly. For example: Our Research Section is constantly alert to short and long term employment trends. We are mindful of the pitfalls of an over-emphasis on the much sought after "high-tech" jobs. Research allows us to target what types of jobs will be in demand in the future.

One economist recently wrote: "Most policy analysts agree that the United States is in the midst of a profound and wrenching economic transformation." He said, "The economic landscape is being altered by four major shifts: from an industrial to an informational economy; from an insular national economy to an interdependent global one; from a cheap and abundant supply of natural resources to an expensive and constricting supply; and from a rapidly expanding labor force to one with a slow growth rate and changing composition."

It is the latter group job training can make such an impact on. Just what dislocated worker projects were designed for.

Virtually all evidence now available indicates that the principal source of new jobs will come from new firms. Governor Richard Bryan's dedication to economic development can be the advantage Nevada's economy in transition requires. The promotion of new jobs through economic development and entrepreneurship can be addressed through training. The Job Training Partnership Act may be the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Dislocated Worker Training under Title III of JTPA can be a resource for economic development activities and the catalyst for cooperation of the public sector, private employers and labor.

It would accomplish little if we invest millions of dollars to develop tools to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of a work force that isn't there.

Current discussions about the "education crisis" should be telling us we need to increase educational effectiveness and opportunities for a work force in transition; a work force to accomplish higher productivity and a resultant reduced cost for consumers.

Planning --- long-range planning will be critical to success if we are to cope with the impact of our changing economy.

The Nevada Employment Security Department can be the partner in progress for the future.

Employment Gains Following the 1981-1982 Recession in Nevada

by

Kim Spielman, Labor Economist

Prior to the 1981-1982 economic recession, Nevada's economy had been immune to the effects of national recessionary periods. During the 1973-1975 and 1980 slowdowns, employment in Nevada continued to increase, as nonagricultural employment grew an average annual rate of 7.0 percentage points between 1970 and 1980, the largest average increase in the United States. Nevada also experienced the largest total increase in nonagricultural employment nationwide during this period, 96.8 percentage points, while the State's population increase of 63.5 percentage points exceeded any other state's growth as well (Rosen, Richard. "Regional variations in employment and unemployment during 1970-1982," Monthly Labor Review, February 1984).

The economic downturn which occurred between July 1981 and November 1982 did, however, slow the rate of growth in Nevada. Between 1979 and 1982, nonagricultural employment increased at an annual rate of 1.9 percentage points, eighth in the nation, while the unemployment rate increased from 5.1 percent to 10.1 percent (Rosen). The structure of the State's economy, with employment concentrated in the service industries, did not protect Nevada from the recessionary effects of the 1980's.

Nationally, 2.7 million jobs, or 3.1 percent of nonfarm employment, were lost during the 1981-1982 recession. Industries hardest hit included the goods-producing industries of mining, construction, and manufacturing. Employment losses of 2.6 million occurred in these sectors over the period, with improvement not occurring until March 1983 (Rosen). By August 1984, employment had reached or exceeded pre-recession levels for construction, trade, transportation, communication, and public utilities (TCPU), finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), and services. Only mining, manufacturing, and government employment in August 1984 (preliminary data) had not regained jobs lost during 1981-1982. Overall, 6.1 million jobs have been replaced since the trough of the economic downturn.

Nevada's slowdown in the economy paralleled the behavior of the national recession. Industrial employment in the State reached its highest level ever, 423,900, in August 1981 (ESD records). In the following 18 months, employment declines took place in all industries. The only employment increase during the period resulted from small seasonal gains in hotels, gaming, and recreation (HGR), trade, and construction in June 1982, when industrial employment reached 407,300. By November 1982, the trough of the recession, industrial employment in the State had declined to 394,400, the lowest level since June 1979.

While employment loss in certain industrial sectors nationwide did not bottom out until the early months of 1983, Nevada's industrial employment similarly did not begin to improve until February 1983 (preliminary data). Despite an unemployment rate of 11.3 percent and industrial employment at 394,400 in November 1982, total industrial employment reached its lowest level in January 1983, 385,300. Since the beginning of 1983, however, employment growth and unemployment rate declines have occurred. Certain industries have experienced more rapid job growth than others. Comparison of August 1981 (pre-recession) and August 1984 (post-recession) levels of employment in Nevada may indicate those sectors of the economy which have recovered more rapidly.

Although total industrial employment during August 1984 remains below the 1981 level, certain industries have exhibited strong employment gains (Table 1). Current employment in the FIRE and service sectors exceeds the 1981 levels, with recovery in services the most apparent. Employment gains have not been made in the HGR sector, one of the State's primary sources of employment, however. August 1984 HGR employment remains exactly at the same level as in August 1981. The HGR employment during August 1984 may have been reduced, however, by the labor dis-

been reduced, however, by the labor dispute in Las Vegas hotel casinos between April and June. As a result of the strike, HGR employment growth has been slowed; otherwise August 1984 employment may have exceeded 1981 figures.

Rather, more than one-half of the additional service sector jobs are found in Business Services and Medical and Health Services. These two sectors contributed 2,900 jobs, or 67 percent, to the employment growth exhibited in the service industries over the three year period.

Further analysis of these two components of the service industry indicates that during the first quarter of 1984, 1,467 Nevada firms (employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance program) fell in the Business Services classification, compared to 1,294 during third quarter 1981 (ESD records). The Business Services classification includes employment supply services, computer, data processing, and computer related services, management and consulting services, and equipment rentals.

In the Medical and Health sector, 1,582 firms operated during first quarter 1984, an increase of 205 from third quarter 1981. This category includes physicians, dentists, hospitals, medical laboratories, and other health related professions and services.

The remaining industries have experienced job growth since the end of the recession, but the losses sustained during that period have not yet been replaced. The goods-producing industries were especially hard hit in Nevada, as well as throughout the nation. Annual average industrial employment for 1983, 404,900, showed improvement over the 1982 annual average of 401,100. During 1984, employment gains have continued, although the rate of growth has slowed. For example, January 1984 industrial employment exceeded the year-ago level by 7 percentage points, while August 1984 total industrial employment indicated only a 2.4 percentage point growth from August 1983.

During a recessionary period, the number of average weekly hours worked by production workers may be reduced before employers begin to lay off employees. Average weekly hours are available for five Nevada industries: mining; construction; manufacturing; communications and electric, gas, and sanitary; and trade (except eating and drinking places). A comparison of weekly hours worked in these industries may reveal effects of the recession and recovery upon these sectors. Average weekly hours are analyzed during three periods: 1) prior to the recession (recovery of July 1980 through June 1981); 2) during the recession (July 1981-November 1982); and 3) following the recession (December 1982-July 1984).

As seen in Table 2, average weekly hours worked declined during the recession for all industries except mining and trade. The mining industry is often influenced by mineral prices rather than by the national economy. Trade hours may have been affected by the length of the recession, which included two seasonal increases for the Christmas holiday, while the previous recovery period only included one holiday season.

The strengthening of the economy throughout 1983 and 1984 is evident by the higher average weekly hours for all industries. Although employment levels have not yet reached pre-recessionary levels, those persons employed are working longer hours. Employers thus may be substituting longer weekly hours per employee for additional hiring of workers to increase production.

Although growth of Nevada's industrial employment was slowed by the 1981-1982 economic recession, the State has recovered steadily since early 1983. The unemployment rate declined to 8.2 percent in August 1984 (seasonally adjusted), while employment has continued to increase. Certain industries have recovered more rapidly, with employment in some sectors exceeding pre-recessionary levels. In addition, average weekly hours worked have increased for all industries throughout the recovery period. With economic diversification a top priority of the State's administration, combined with the improving business climate and continued job growth in the service industry, Nevada's employment should continue to grow and those jobs lost during the recession should be replaced.

Table 1
Nevada Establishment-Based Industrial Employment,
before and after 1981-1982 Recession
(in thousands)

	August 1981	August 1984*
Total Employment	423.9	420.7
Mining	8.1	6.6
Construction	26.8	21.1
Manufacturing	20.9	20.5
TCPU	25.4	24.7
Trade	86.7	83.9
FIRE	18.7	19.1
Services	183.8	188.1
Hotels, Gaming, & Recreation	123.0	123.0
Personal	5.5	5.5
Business	18.2	20.5
Medical & Health	14.5	15.1
Government	53.5	56.7

*Preliminary data, subject to future revision.

Table 2
Average Weekly Hours Worked before, during, and after Recession

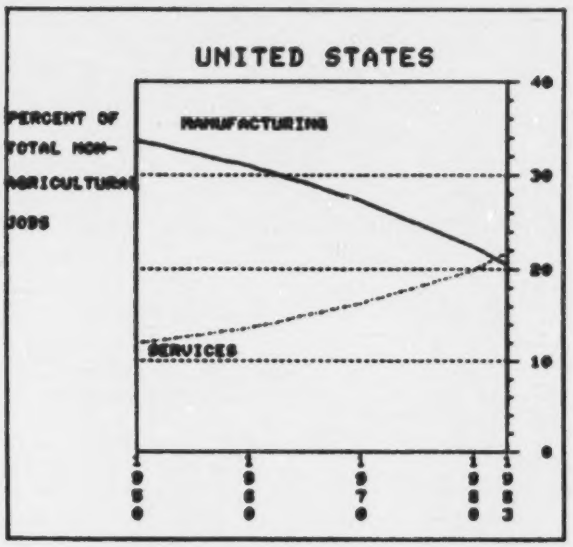
	Before	During	After
Mining	40.3	41.2	42.8
Construction	35.7	34.9	35.7
Manufacturing	38.5	37.7	39.1
Communication & Electric, Gas & Sanitary	40.4	40.1	40.2
Trade (exc. Eating & Drinking)	33.8	34.0	34.2

Services and Manufacturing
The Changing Job Market

by

Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

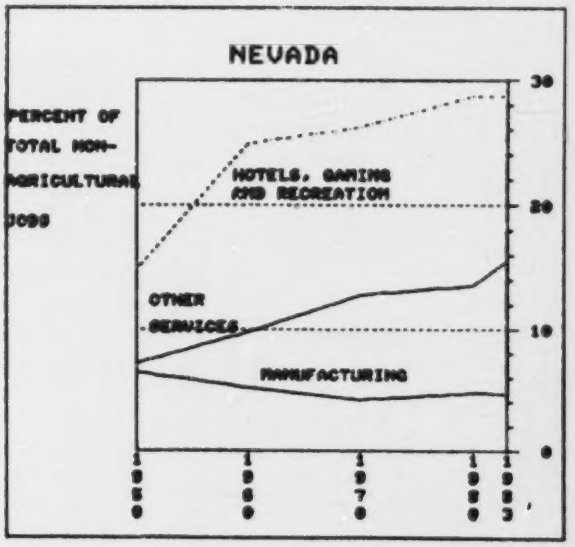
The United States job market has long been dominated by the manufacturing industry. In 1950, one out of every three jobs was in this goods-producing sector. In contrast, only one job in ten was in the service industry. Since that time, the United States has seen a major population shift - to the west and southwest and away from the more industrial northeastern part of the country. With this shift has come a change in industrial emphasis, with more and more jobs being created in the service sector. Although manufacturing has continued to grow, it has not been at a rate to maintain its share of the market. In 1983, there were more service industry jobs in the United States than there were jobs in manufacturing.



The movement nationally is shared by all the western states to varying degrees. Although manufacturing has never been as dominant in the west as in other parts of the country, it is still a very important industry. (In 1960, one of every four jobs in the west was in manufacturing.) In the states surrounding Nevada (Arizona, California, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah), the services industry has now surpassed the manufacturing industry in terms of market share of jobs. For these western states in 1983, manufacturing accounted for 18.3 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, while services had grown to 23.7 percent of employment.

This change both nationally and in the western United States comes at a time when Nevada, with its major goal of economic diversification, is attempting to buck the trend and attract manufacturing firms. Nevada, whose employment structure is very unique, has the highest concentration of service jobs in the country. In 1983, over 44 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary employment was in services.

The major contribution to jobs in the service industry in Nevada is the hotel, gaming and recreation (HGR) industry. Nearly 65 percent of the jobs in services are in this category. However, even excluding HGR from services yields an industry (other services) where over 15 percent of Nevada's jobs are concentrated.



What is included in "other services"? Generally, any firms that provide a service to other businesses, to the individual, and to government are included in this sector. These include advertising, consulting firms, engineering and architectural services, accounting services, employment agencies, computer and data processing services, research and development services, legal services, laundries, health spas, medical services and educational services. Although this list could run on, these are the more common ones in Nevada's economic structure.

While both HGR and other services are growing as a percent of total jobs, manufacturing has been about 5 percent or one in twenty jobs.

For Nevada to significantly diversify its economy, both the shares of "other services" and manufacturing will have to grow at a sufficient rate to cut into the rapid growth achieved by the hotel, gaming and recreation industry. The change won't come about over night, but will take several decades to insure a more balanced economy.

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Firms and Wages in Nevada, 1982-1983

by

Robert Murdock, Labor Economist

A review of the available administrative labor market data shows that the 1983 recovery period did not produce growth in all industries, at least growth as it relates to the number of firms. The following table shows that Nevada mining, construction, manufacturing, trade and the hotel/gaming/recreation industries had fewer firms on average during 1983 than in 1982.

The mining industry was still suffering from overall low metal prices in the world markets which was reflected by significantly fewer firms in most areas of the State. There were also fewer construction firms in 1983 except in Reno where a slight rise was experienced. However, construction employment grew between 1982-1983, which indicates that firms were becoming larger.

Hotel/casino employment reflected sharp declines in the number of firms combined with a slight decline in employment in the State. The relative loss in the number of firms appeared to be fairly well distributed between the northern and southern metropolitan areas.

Wages continued to increase between 1982-1983, advancing nearly 4 percent. This was considerably more than the estimated inflation rate of 3.1 percent. Construction industry wages, however, did not share in the increase. Average Las Vegas construction wages were down nearly 3.0 percent while Reno recorded a loss of nearly 2.5 percent. One reason for this may be due to the high unemployment rates experienced in the construction industry adding to the surplus of skilled construction workers in the area, reducing upward pressure on wage rates.

Other industrial characteristics reflecting the number of firms and wages can be found in the following table.

Nevada, Las Vegas and Reno SMSA
Average Number of Firms and Gross Average Wage by Industry for 1982 and 1983

	1982		1983		% Change	% Change
	Average # of firms	Average Wage	Average # of firms	Average Wage	Number of firms	Average Wage
TOTAL						
Nevada	21,716	$16,473	21,784	$17,118	0.3%	3.9%
Las Vegas SMSA	10,468	16,382	10,594	17,061	1.2	4.1
Reno SMSA	6,463	16,106	6,517	16,744	0.8	4.0
MINING						
Nevada	394	25,297	359	26,902	- 8.9	6.3
Las Vegas	41	22,957	40	26,840	- 2.4	16.9
Reno	78	23,142	71	26,274	- 9.0	13.5
CONSTRUCTION						
Nevada	2,796	25,547	2,713	25,362	- 3.0	- .7
Las Vegas	1,364	25,182	1,332	24,502	- 2.3	- 2.7
Reno	736	24,717	737	24,113	.1	- 2.4
MANUFACTURING						
Nevada	841	19,282	835	19,880	- .7	3.1
Las Vegas	339	20,202	342	20,422	.9	1.1
Reno	322	19,449	310	20,647	- 3.7	6.2
TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNI-CATION/PUBLIC UTILITIES						
Nevada	773	20,682	842	22,114	8.9	6.9
Las Vegas	332	20,475	377	22,093	13.6	7.9
Reno	239	21,114	257	22,211	7.5	5.2
TRADE						
Nevada	6,538	12,531	6,466	12,882	- 1.1	2.8
Las Vegas	3,180	12,390	3,156	12,716	- .8	2.6
Reno	1,919	13,525	1,922	13,932	- .2	3.0
FINANCE/INSURANCE/ REAL ESTATE						
Nevada	2,127	16,112	2,133	17,102	.3	6.1
Las Vegas	1,090	16,003	1,101	16,958	1.0	6.0
Reno	689	16,488	689	17,649	0.0	7.0
SERVICE						
Nevada	7,178	15,218	7,392	15,901	3.0	4.5
Las Vegas	3,740	15,494	3,888	16,225	4.0	4.7
Reno	2,278	13,472	2,329	14,152	2.2	5.0
HOTELS/GAMING/RECREATION						
Nevada	1,078	13,223	1,065	13,746	- 1.2	4.0
Las Vegas	548	14,274	538	14,886	- 1.8	4.3
Reno	282	11,492	276	11,940	- 2.1	3.9
GOVERNMENT						
Nevada	439	19,121	455	20,144	3.6	5.4
Las Vegas	84	19,773	88	21,134	4.8	6.9
Reno	74	19,664	73	20,429	1.4	3.9
OTHER*						
Nevada	630	NA	589	NA	- 6.5	--
Las Vegas	298	NA	270	NA	- 9.4	--
Reno	128	NA	129	NA	.8	--

*Other includes service and miscellaneous firms.

SOURCE: Employment Security Research, Employment Service 202 Report.

Annual Pay Levels in Metropolitan Areas, 1983

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

Average annual pay in the Nation's metropolitan areas increased 5.0 percent from 1982 to 1983, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. At $27,570, Anchorage, Alaska, had the highest average annual pay. The United States average for all metropolitan areas was $18,183 compared with $17,544 for both urban and rural United States.

These annual pay data are for workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs and are compiled from reports submitted by employers for over 89 million full- and part-time workers. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employers covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly employment for these employers. The areas covered include 315 classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Flint, Michigan, had the second highest average annual pay level, at $23,271, after the $27,570 recorded for Anchorage which is a high cost-of-living area. The generally high wages in auto manufacturing and in other durable goods industries account, in part, for the high average pay level in Flint. San Jose, California, was third with an average annual pay figure of $22,288. Jacksonville, North Carolina, had the lowest average annual pay figure at $11,654, followed by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas ($11,756), and Naples, Florida ($12,380).

Kokomo, Indiana, which had large pay increases in electrical and transportation equipment manufacturing, led all areas in percentage growth in average annual pay from 1982 to 1983 with an overall increase of 13.1 percent. Bremerton, Washington, had the second highest increase at 9.3 percent, and Mansfield, Ohio, the third with an increase of 8.9 percent.

On the other end of the scale, average annual pay declined to eight areas from 1982 to 1983. Beaver County, Pennsylvania, had the largest decrease with a drop of 3.5 percent. In Peoria, Illinois, pay decreased by 3.1 percent, and in Pueblo, Colorado, by 2.8 percent.

Annual Average Pay for 1982 and 1983

	1982	1983	Percent	Ranking By Pay	Ranking By Percent Change
All metropolitan areas (315) average	$17,322	$18,183	5.0%	--	--
Anchorage, AL	26,791	27,570	2.9	1	261
Las Vegas, NV	16,392	17,050	4.0	119	201
Reno, NV	16,097	16,743	4.0	135	201

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	495.6	499.6	501.9	490.3	492.3	492.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	36.7	38.0	38.7	46.4	44.2	41.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	9.5%	9.0%	8.4%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	7.7%	8.2%	8.5%	9.7%	9.6%	9.1%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	458.8	461.7	463.1	443.9	448.1	451.4
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	452.1	454.4	457.2	437.2	440.9	445.5
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	6.7	7.2	5.9	6.7	7.2	5.9
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	420.1	420.7	423.9	408.2	411.0	417.0
MINING	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.2
METAL MINING	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.5
CONSTRUCTION	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.9	21.3	21.6
MANUFACTURING	20.4	20.5	20.3	19.2	19.3	19.4
DURABLE GOODS	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.3	12.5
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.9
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.5	23.9	24.7
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.2
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
AIR	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.5	10.8	11.5
TOTAL TRADE	83.7	83.9	84.5	81.4	82.0	82.5
WHOLESALE	14.2	14.2	14.3	13.9	14.1	14.1
RETAIL	69.5	69.7	70.2	67.5	67.9	68.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.7
FOOD STORES	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	25.1	25.3	25.5	23.4	23.7	23.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.7	19.2	19.2
FINANCE	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	188.1	188.1	188.4	182.9	184.6	185.4
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	123.0	123.0	123.3	120.1	121.4	121.1
PERSONAL	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5
BUSINESS	20.4	20.5	20.5	18.6	18.9	19.7
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.8
GOVERNMENT	56.3	56.7	59.8	54.5	54.5	58.0
FEDERAL	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7
STATE & LOCAL	45.7	46.1	49.4	44.4	44.6	48.3
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	17.2	17.8	21.5	15.6	15.8	20.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

L A S V E G A S L A B O R F O R C E S U M M A R Y

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	276.8	278.3	282.0	271.6	272.5	274.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	23.9	25.0	25.6	27.8	27.0	25.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.6%	9.0%	9.1%	10.3%	9.9%	9.3%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.8%	9.3%	9.6%	10.1%	10.1%	9.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	252.9	253.3	256.3	243.8	245.5	249.2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	251.7	252.1	255.3	242.6	244.3	248.2
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	233.9	233.7	236.5	228.5	230.1	234.2
MINING	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9
MANUFACTURING	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.4
DURABLE GOODS	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	47.5	47.3	47.7	46.6	46.4	46.9
WHOLESALE	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9
RETAIL	40.5	40.3	40.6	39.8	39.4	40.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.6	15.6	15.8	14.2	14.3	14.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11.1	11.1	11.2	10.7	11.0	11.0
FINANCE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	114.1	114.1	115.1	111.8	113.0	114.5
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	73.2	73.3	74.3	72.7	73.6	74.1
PERSONAL	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
BUSINESS	14.4	14.3	14.4	13.1	13.2	13.9
GOVERNMENT	26.1	26.2	28.2	25.4	25.4	27.2
FEDERAL	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8
STATE & LOCAL	20.7	20.9	22.9	20.4	20.4	22.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	8.0	8.4	10.6	7.5	7.5	10.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

RENO LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	134.3	135.7	135.5	133.4	134.2	134.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	6.9	7.1	7.1	10.2	9.4	8.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.5%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	8.2%	8.0%	7.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	127.5	128.6	128.4	123.2	124.9	125.5
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	126.7	127.8	127.7	122.5	124.0	124.9
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	JUL	AUG	SEP P	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	117.3	117.6	118.0	113.0	113.8	115.5
MINING	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8
MANUFACTURING	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6
DURABLE GOODS	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	8.0
TRANSPORTATION	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.1
TOTAL TRADE	25.8	25.9	26.1	24.3	24.9	25.0
WHOLESALE	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
RETAIL	19.6	19.7	20.0	18.3	18.9	19.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.4
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	47.3	47.3	47.1	45.5	45.8	45.5
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	30.9	30.7	30.6	29.2	29.4	29.0
PERSONAL	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
GOVERNMENT	16.0	16.1	16.8	15.2	15.3	16.5
FEDERAL	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	13.1	13.2	13.9	12.3	12.5	13.7
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.0	6.1	6.9	5.0	5.2	6.7

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984
MINING	549.08	547.80	564.20	42.4	43.1	43.4	12.95	12.71	13.00
CONSTRUCTION	594.72	599.95	621.40	35.4	35.5	36.9	16.80	16.90	16.84
MANUFACTURING	357.90	355.16	365.90	39.2	38.9	39.6	9.13	9.13	9.24
DURABLE GOODS	389.83	370.15	387.03	39.1	38.8	39.9	9.97	9.54	9.70
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	457.00	433.58	460.32	38.5	36.9	37.7	11.87	11.75	12.21
PRIMARY METALS	557.31	579.92	600.35	39.0	41.1	42.1	14.29	14.11	14.26
NONDURABLE GOODS	331.80	325.36	326.09	39.5	39.2	39.1	8.40	8.30	8.34
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	341.09	332.09	325.31	39.8	39.3	39.1	8.57	8.45	8.32
PUBLIC UTILITIES	524.15	520.83	498.80	41.5	41.5	39.4	12.63	12.55	12.66
TRADE	277.49	278.30	274.79	34.6	34.4	33.8	8.02	8.09	8.13

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1984	SEP P 1984
CONSTRUCTION	591.63	579.25	586.25	35.3	35.0	35.9	16.76	16.55	16.33
MANUFACTURING	435.47	441.20	457.74	38.3	38.6	39.7	11.37	11.43	11.53
DURABLE GOODS	443.17	452.09	476.77	36.9	37.8	39.5	12.01	11.96	12.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	420.25	420.00	424.11	41.0	40.0	40.2	10.25	10.50	10.55
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	469.53	447.17	428.97	40.9	41.1	39.5	11.48	10.88	10.86
WHOLESALE TRADE	359.84	364.94	355.47	38.2	37.7	37.3	9.42	9.68	9.53
RETAIL TRADE	203.79	202.43	202.05	31.4	31.0	30.8	6.49	6.53	6.56

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Rising Unemployment Rates

by

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In the 1950's a national unemployment rate between 4 and 4.5 percent was considerd "full employment". However, over the years despite significant economic growth, economists generally believe that this threshold has risen, perhaps as much as 2 full percentage points higher. Why has this rate risen over the years? An article in the July issue of the "Monthly Labor Review" attempts to provide answers to this perplexing question. According to the article, this upward trend becomes apparent when rates are examined at expansion peaks and recession troughs over time. An expansion peak is the quarter that the economy topped out and turned downward. A recession trough represents the quarter that the economy hit bottom and turned upward.

The tables below examine the peak and trough unemployment rates for the United States and Nevada. Both tables indicate an increasing unemployment rate since 1969. Over the 1969-1982 period, the United States has logged a 3.8 and 4.8 percentage point change, peak and trough respectively. Nevada's rate increased 2.7 and 4.9 percentage points over the same period.

Average Unemployment Rates at Business Cycle Peaks and Troughs, and Peak-to-Peak and Trough-to-Trough Changes, 1969-82

United States

Peak Quarter	Unemployment rate	Percentage point change, peak-to-peak	Trough Quarter	Unemployment rate	Percentage point change, trough-to-trough
1969: III	3.6	--	1970: IV	5.8	--
1973: III	4.8	1.2	1975: I	8.3	2.5
1979: IV	6.0	1.2	1980: III	7.5	-0.8
1981: III	7.4	1.4	1982: IV	10.6	3.1
Change. 1969: III to 1981: III	--	3.8	Change. 1970: IV to 1982: IV	--	4.8

Nevada

Peak Quarter	Unemployment rate	Percentage point change, peak-to-peak	Trough Quarter	Unemployment rate	Percentage point change, trough-to-trough
1969: III	3.9	--	1970: IV	6.3	--
1973: III	6.1	2.2	1975: I	9.5	3.2
1979: IV	5.5	- .6	1980: III	7.0	-2.5
1981: III	6.6	1.1	1982: IV	11.2	4.2
Change. 1969: III to 1981: III	--	2.7	Change. 1970: IV to 1982: IV	--	4.9

Demographic Factors

The most noted reason for the rise in the rate has been attributed to a demographic shift. The influx of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation and the increased participation rates of women into the labor force have created a greater proportion of youth and newly skilled workers. These groups typically have a higher-than-average unemployment rate because they tend to leave and re-enter the labor force and change jobs more often than do adult men. For example, youth (16-24 years old) were 22.1 percent of the fourth quarter, 1982 labor force, yet they accounted for 29.2 percent of the unemployed over the 1969-1982 period. This is even more noticeable in the early seventies when this group contributed 43.1 percent to the increase in the unemployment rate from the 1970-1975 troughs. However, by the late 1970's and early 1980's there was a marked decline in the contribution of youth to the rate as the contribution by prime age men (25-54 years of age) increased substantially. Prime age men made up just 36.7 percent of the 1982 labor force, but they accounted for 56.7 percent of the increase in the unemployment rate between 1975 and 1982. This shift was primarily due to the enormous number of youth aging into the prime age categories causing the prime age group to reflect higher unemployment rates.

In Nevada, male workers were 54 percent of the 1983 state labor force and accounted for 55.9 percent of the state unemployed. This is a recent development for Nevada. Prior to 1982, male workers contributed disproportionately less to the unemployment roles. In 1976, Nevada men were 62.3 percent of the labor force and only 54 percent of the unemployment. Thus, the demographic shift of youth and women into the work force has contributed significantly to raising the unemployment rate in the United States, although in Nevada demographic shifts have been playing less of a role in contributing to unemployment.

Reasons for Joblessness

Unemployed falls into one of four categories; job losers, job leavers, new entrants, and reentrants into the labor market. During the 12 year period from 1970 to 1982 over 75 percent of the increase in the United States unemployment rate was due to job losers. In addition, reentrants and new entrants, many of whom are youth and women, made significant contributions to the changes in the unemployment rate during this period. As the national economy has undergone shifts from a manufacturing base to a service oriented structure, more jobs are being lost. Thus, job leavers have had less and less an influence on the rise in the rate and job losers have accounted for more and more of the rise.

Involuntary job loss is the main reason for unemployment in Nevada also. However, Nevada's percentage of job losers has remained relatively stable over the last fifteen years. The percentages of job losers have paralleled expansion and recession periods respectively, showing no tendency to increase over time. As such, job losers do not seem to be a major contributor to the rise in Nevada's unemployment rate.

Occupation/Industry Changes

Another important aspect of the rising rate is the make-up by occupation and industry. In the 1970 to 1982 period, white collar workers comprised 51.3 percent of the labor force but contributed only 24.5 percent of the increase in the unemployment rate. However, blue collar workers accounted for 31.0 percent of the labor force but contributed 47.0 percent to the rise in the unemployment rate. Service workers accounted 14.0 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively. When looking at the industrial sectors, one notices the same trends. The number of workers in mining, manufacturing, and construction comprised 25.9 percent of the labor force

and 37.2 percent of the rise in the rate while workers in retail, finance, and services posted figures of 42.7 percent and 37.6 percent respectively (see table). These trends continued to reflect the impact of employment and layoffs on the declining industrial sector and expanding service sector.

Nevada's economy is primarily service or white collar oriented. Construction, mining and manufacturing industries accounted for only 11.1 percent of the total labor force in Nevada, compared to 25.9 percent nationwide (fourth quarter, 1982). The great majority of workers in these industries are blue collar. With this low percentage of blue collar industry in Nevada, the unemployment growth problems associated with these industries may not be as evident as they are nationally.

Length of Unemployment

The length of an unemployment spell is also a consideration in explaining the upward drift in the unemployment rate. The duration of the unemployed has been shown to increase significantly during recessions. Evidence has shown the increase in the unemployment rate is due more to a stable fraction of the labor force experiencing periods of unemployment rather than a large fraction experiencing relative brief spells of unemployment. For example, in 1970 the average length of time for a spell of unemployment was 9.3 weeks, but in 1982 the length was almost double at 17.5 weeks. This could indicate a mismatch between skills of the long term unemployed and the skill needs of industry.

Nevada's unemployment duration has fluctuated over the 1969-1983 period. An increasing trend is not evident. The data show increases during recessions and decreases during expansion. Thus, it appears that Nevada's service-oriented economy has not suffered some of the major long-term consequences of slowing and declining industries such as steel producing and textiles manufacturing.

Other Factors

Many economists believe one of the other contributions to the higher rate is the amount of unemployment benefits. While important to jobless workers, the U.I. benefits reduce the economic cost of the job search and encourage workers to remain unemployed while seeking the best possible job offer. Wage rigidity has also been spotted for contributing to the higher threshold. A number of studies indicate that wages have become less flexible in the post-war period as workers resisted pay cuts more vigorously. As a result, employers faced with changing demand for their goods here tended to lay off workers instead of cutting costs by reducing wages.

Conclusion

The national unemployment rate threshold in the future years is expected to drop - mainly due to the baby boomers growing older and statistically less likely to become unemployed. However, structural changes caused by industry and occupational changes, length of unemployment spells, and the growing number of job losers will continue to exert upward pressure upon the rate. Nevada's unemployment rate will continue to be susceptible to the factors concerning the service industry. Since service workers contribute a greater share to unemployment than other industries, Nevada rate should continue to remain high in spite of the demographic affects.

Demographic Sources 1970-1982

United States

Trough to Trough	Age 16 to 24 Both Sexes	Age 25 to 54 Men	Age 25 to 54 Women	Age 55 to 64 Men	Age 55 to 64 Women	Age 65 and over Both Sexes
1970:IV to 1975:I	43.1	27.6	24.6	1.3	3.2	0.2
Percent of 1970:IV Labor Force	21.9	38.7	22.0	8.5	5.1	3.8
1970:IV to 1982:IV	29.2	42.4	24.1	3.0	1.7	-0.5
Percent of 1982:IV Labor Force	22.1	36.7	27.5	6.5	4.4	2.7

Occupation	Percent of Labor Force	Percent Contribution from 1970-1982
White Collar	51.3	24.5
Blue Collar	31.0	47.0
Service Workers	14.0	17.4
Industry		
Mining, Manufacturing, Construction	25.9	37.2
Retail, Finance, Services	42.7	37.6
Government	14.7	7.1

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
500 E. THIRD STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89713-0001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

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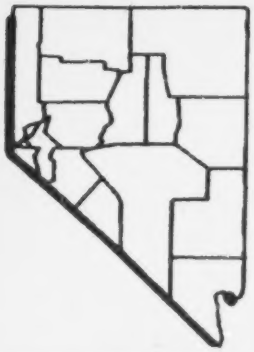
55040-1



Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally-Adjusted)

		OCT	NOV	DEC
Nevada -	1984	8.3%	8.3%	8.1%
	1983	8.9	8.3	8.0
Las Vegas -	1984	9.2	8.9	8.8
	1983	9.4	9.0	8.7
Reno -	1984	6.4	6.7	6.6
	1983	7.1	6.7	6.7
U.S. -	1984	7.3	7.1	7.2
	1983	8.8	8.4	8.2

Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers (1967=100)

	OCT	NOV	DEC
1984	315.3	315.3	315.5
1983	302.6	303.1	303.5

Gross Gaming Revenues (In Thousands)

	3rd Qtr. 1984	3rd Qtr. 1983
Nevada	$829,153	$794,010
Las Vegas	512,307	486,782
Reno	182,469	177,376

Taxable Sales (In Thousands)

	3rd Qtr. 1984	3rd Qtr. 1983
State	$1,954,734	$1,776,588
Las Vegas	1,001,403	943,057
Reno	500,420	445,658

NEVADA ECONOMY 4TH QUARTER 1984

The State unemployment rate remained relatively stable during the last quarter of 1984. In October and November Nevada's unemployment rate was 8.3 percent and dropped slightly to 8.1 percent in December. The national figures were generally a full percentage point below Nevada's rates during the fourth quarter. The unemployment rate in California, Nevada's main tourist market, dropped from 8.3 percent in September to 7.0 percent in December. This type of performance could strengthen Nevada's economy in the months ahead.

Several opposing forces in the economy kept the rate from rising or falling dramatically. Interest rates continued to drop during the fourth quarter from their historically high level. Lower interest rates tend to spur construction activity, but it will be several months before the full impact is felt. Christmas retail sales were strong in November and December and employment in the general merchandise and apparel sector was up 300 jobs from last December. However, tourism has not been growing as rapidly as in previous quarters despite the burgeoning convention business. Hotels/gaming/recreation employment was only 2 percent above last year and is far below the growth rate experienced when the economy was emerging from the recession. Mineral prices have been depressed and several mines in Nevada have suspended operations. Thus, there were both underlying strengths and weaknesses in the economy which kept the rate

from moving substantially in either direction.

On the unemployment side, there were 44,400 people unemployed in December compared to 41,300 a year ago. This 4.4 percent increase in the number unemployed from a year ago reflects the leveling out in the Nevada economy in the past few months. Earlier in 1984, unemployment was running over 20 percent below last years level. Barring any major layoffs this leveling trend in the number of unemployed should continue.

Job growth of 1.8 percent from December 1983 to December 1984 hasn't met expectations, especially compared with previous years growth of approximately 5 percent. This partially explains why Nevada's rate (8.1 percent) is higher than the national rate (7.2 percent). However, a certain degree of optimism remains in the coming months. Falling interest rates should unleash pent-up demand for homes and investments. Higher incomes, low gas prices, and a continued low inflation rate should continue to increase consumer spending, aiding such areas as tourism and retail sales.

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LAS VEGAS

The labor market in the final quarter of 1984 once again showed signs of modest improvement as the Las Vegas unemployment rate edged lower. The seasonally adjusted rate during the fourth quarter averaged 9.0 percent compared to a slightly higher 9.2 percent in the third quarter. Coincidently, the fourth quarter rate matched that of the same year ago period.

Throughout 1983 strong gains were made in reducing joblessness, and this continued into the first quarter of this year. Second quarter results were also considerably lower, further extending the downward trend. But, this reduction was mainly the result of a labor-management dispute in the gaming industry. Thereafter, the economy turned sluggish.

A substantial proportion of this soft growth can be attributed to virtually no increase in gaming related employment. Comparatively, the 73,600 persons employed during the third quarter of 1984 was only 100 persons higher than that same period a year earlier. Part of this slackening in job growth may have been induced by a 9.4 percent drop in inflation adjusted gaming revenues (seasonally-adjusted) during the second quarter. Third quarter real gaming revenues (1982 dollars) rebounded, rising by 6.3 percent. During the fourth quarter job growth resumed, with the year-to-year increase just over one percent, but it appears that a substantial part of this growth occurred in Laughlin (see related article) located at the southern tip of Clark County.

For the year, the hotels/gaming/recreation sector added 1,300 employees to the service industry work force. In its entirety service industry employment growth amounted to 3,100 persons; one additional sector that helped stimulate this increase was in business services, reflecting greater Test Site activity as well as conventions.

The construction and trade industries, in addition to government, made significant contributions to the overall work force over the year, as nearly 8,000 new jobs were created. Nineteen hundred of these additions were generated in the trade industry, paralleling a surge in inflation adjusted taxable sales (seasonally-adjusted) of nearly 6.5 percent during the first nine months of the year. Analysts in the Las Vegas area are also suggesting that Christmas spending was particularly vigorous and this portends a healthy increase for the entire fourth quarter.

There were 1,000 more construction workers in 1984 than in 1983, although the level of new residential construction activity was not as intense as the prior year. Housing authorizations were nearly 26 percent lower this year than last. The slack which developed in residential construction was more than offset by commercial construction projects. In the fourth

quarter for the first time in 1984, the number of residential housing permits virtually matched that of the prior year, suggesting future job growth in this industry. In December, construction workers numbered 13,000.

Federal, state and local government jobs combined rose by nearly 3 percent for the year. This translates to 800 new workers. Education related employment increased by 700 jobs, while the non-education state and local work force fell by 200; thus 500 total jobs were added to state and local government. The federal government added 300 new workers.

The prospects for job gains in 1985 are encouraging. Tourism should increase in tandem with continued improvements expected in the national economy. Airlines are still adjusting to the impact of deregulation; however, passenger traffic at McCarran Airport for the first eleven months of 1984 compared to last year is only off by 1.7 percent. In contrast, vehicle traffic counts are up by 5 percent. Service employment, driven by gains in the gaming industry, is anticipated to increase by 6.5 percent, adding more than 7,000 to the work force.

Most of the other industries are expected to match or moderately exceed their 1984 performance. This includes the trade industry which should expand by 1,500, an increase of over 5 percent. An exception to repeating last year's performance is found in the manufacturing industry, which is expected to add twice the number of employees to its work force in 1984. This translates to 1,000 new employees or a 13.5 percent increase. Overall, total wage and salary employment is anticipated to increase by nearly 5.5 percent, a gain of almost 13,000 employees.

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RENO

Unemployment in the Reno Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) increased during the fourth quarter of 1984 and approached the year's highest level. Total individuals unemployed jumped from 7,800 in October to 8,900 in November. Further, December's figure increased to 9,500, the second largest monthly number of unemployed during 1984. January 1984's level of 10,500 was highest. A portion of this quarterly increased unemployment was attributed to earlier than expected layoffs in service and construction, which were weather-related. In a like manner, the area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate peaked at the 1984 high of 6.7 percent in November before decreasing slightly to 6.6 percent in December. Prior to December's dip, the area's rate had increased consecutively over the preceding five month period. Overall, the Reno area's rate of unemployment was more favorable than Nevada's (8.1 percent), Clark County's (8.8 percent), and the United States average (7.2 percent).

Total jobs in the MSA dropped by 500 during the year's last quarter. This decline was fewer than would normally be expected for this period. In spite of these losses, the area's economy continued to show vitality. Jobs in the trade industry increased by 1,100 during the period and peaked at its highest level ever in December at 27,200. A portion of these gains was attributed to staffing increases for the holiday season, which exceeded anticipated levels. In contrast, service and hotels/gaming/recreation experienced a 1,700 employment drop during the fourth quarter. However, this decrease was fewer than expected. Government, transportation/public utilities, manufacturing, and finance/insurance/real estate employment gains exceeded anticipated levels during the period by 100 each. Construction and mining employment were slightly below expectations.

During the past 12 months, total employment in the area increased by 2,100 and totaled 117,500 in December. That amount exceeded the year ago level by 1.8 percent. The trade and service industries added 2,400 jobs and helped to offset decreases of 300 each in finance/insurance/real estate and construction, and a 100 person drop in transportation/public utilities. Strengths in tourism helped bolster the local economy, in addition to consumer spending increases. However, an earlier than expected winter season has sped up seasonal layoffs in construction.

Economic Outlook: 1985
by
Ted Zuend

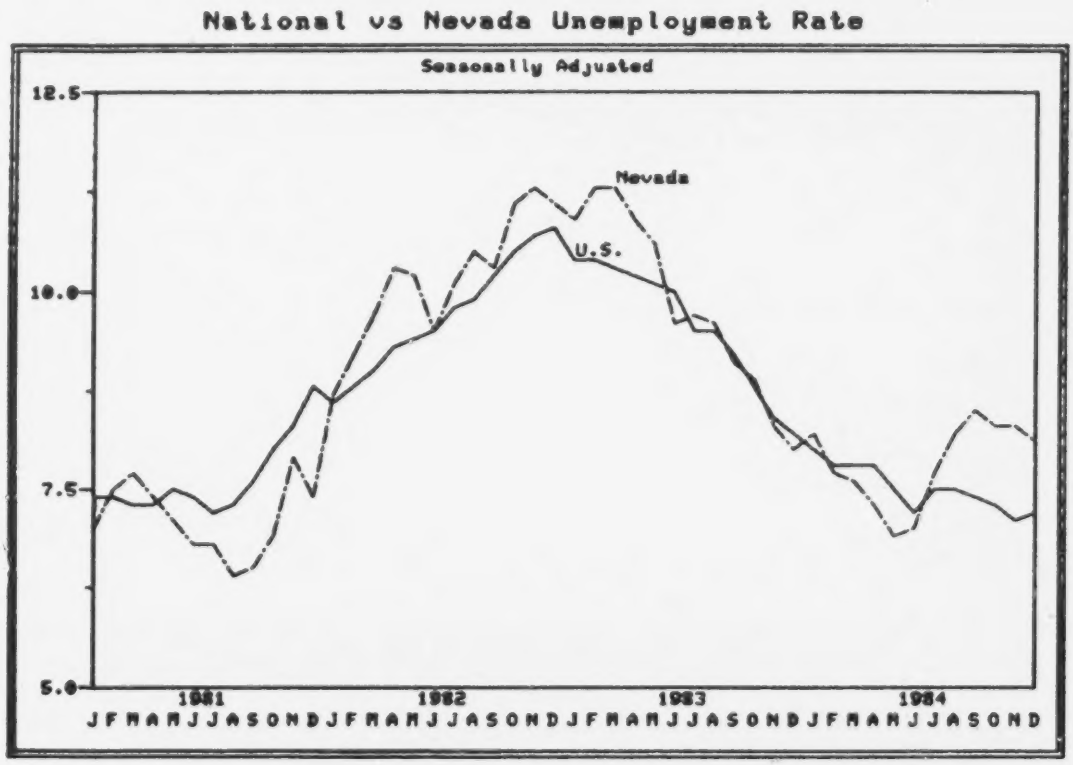
The United States economy is ending its second year of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. Although economic growth has slowed in recent months, there is still good reason for optimism as we look forward to 1985.

The U.S. recovery through mid-1984 was extraordinary. Such growth in the gross national product and real business investment had been unprecedented in the post-World War II period. At the same time, the nation's unemployment rate declined by more than three percent and the count of unemployed dropped by almost 30 percent.

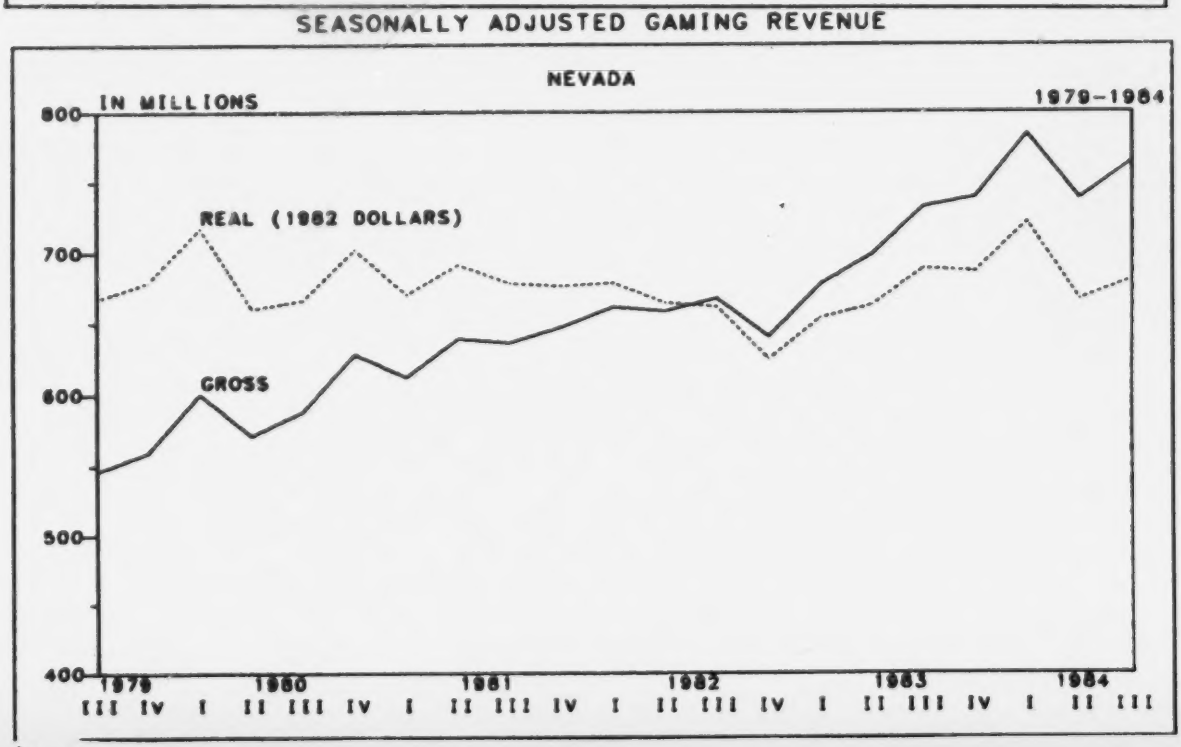
In recent months, however, the economy's growth has nearly come to a halt. The real gross national product registered an annualized gain of only 1.9 percent during the third quarter. In addition, the unemployment rate has been basically unchanged since mid-year.

Nevada's economic fortunes have generally mirrored those of the nation, as indicated by the unemployment rates in figure 1. It is no longer possible to claim that Nevada's economy is recession-proof or that it significantly outperforms the national economy. Vince Helm, executive director of the Nevada Resort Association in Las Vegas, comments, "Although we see continued improvement in the gaming industry in the short-term, the long-term prospects of the industry are now clearly tied to the performance of the national economy."

Nevada's recovery has been strong, but not as strong as it was in the 1960s and 1970's. For example, from the end of 1982 through mid-1984, taxable sales grew at an annual rate of 11.5 percent compared with a 20 percent annual rate from 1975 to 1979. Even after adjustment for inflation, the growth for the recent six quarters is almost five percentage points below the growth rate sustained for four full years in the late 1970s.


National vs Nevada Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted
12.5
10.0
7.5
5.0
Nevada
U.S.
1981
1982
1983
1984
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

The state economy in recent months has experienced the same softness as the national economy. The unemployment rate has recently increased, although the increase has not yet been considered a sign of deterioration in the labor market. Taxable sales in the third quarter were flat on a seasonally-adjusted basis compared with the second quarter. Seasonally adjusted gaming revenues in the third quarter showed some increase from strike-reduced second quarter figures. Nevertheless, this rebound did not bring gaming revenues back to the level of the first quarter (see figures below).



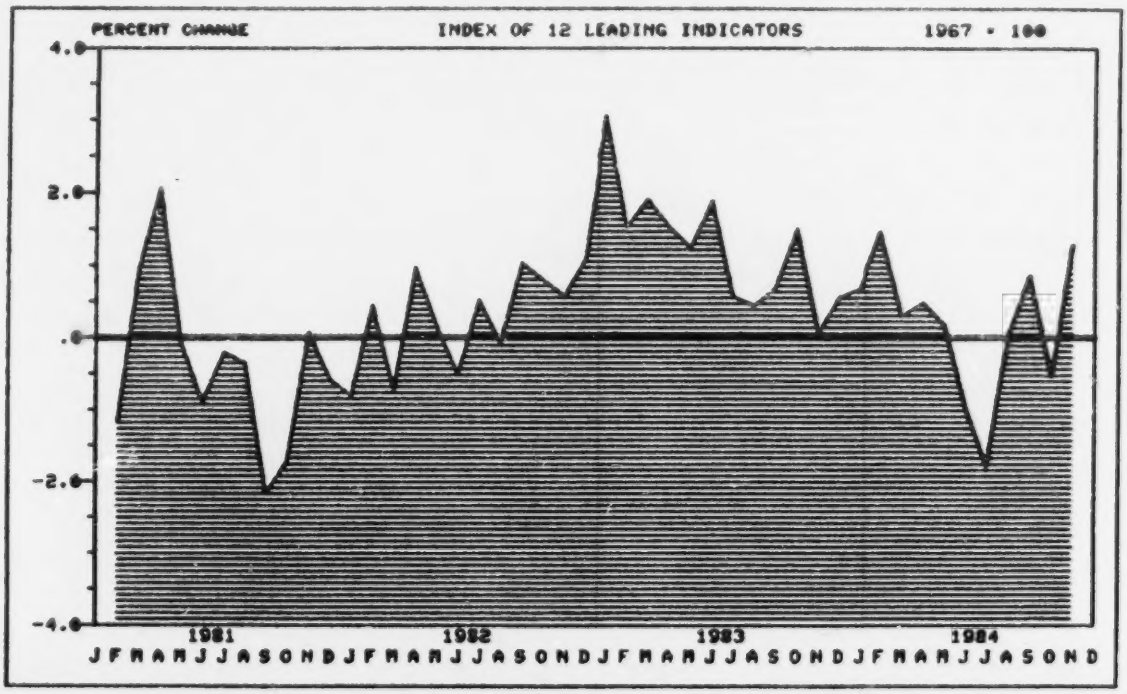
The U.S. and Nevada economies are clearly weaker than they were earlier in the past year. This has prompted some economists to predict that a recession is likely in 1985. These economists cite the decline in the index of leading economic indicators in three of the five months ending in October 1984 as proof of the coming recession (see figure). In addition, large federal budget deficits, huge balance of trade deficits and continued high interest rates are also considered clear signs of trouble ahead.

On the other hand, some have argued that a slowdown in growth may be a blessing in disguise. Dr. William Eadington, economist at the University of Nevada-Reno, states, "With the growth of the national economy slowing in late 1984, upward pressure on interest rates and on the inflation rate should be held in check. This improves the prospect for sustained economic expansion for the national economy over the next two or three years. Nevada, which will grow more rapidly than the rest of the country, will benefit more from this type of situation than it would if the national economy were expanding more rapidly, or if it were to enter into a recession during 1985."

While these factors are cause for concern, they by no means make a complete case for a recession. Several other factors suggest considerable room for optimism about 1985. Foremost is interest rates. Rates have been declining sharply for the past three months and are now approaching their post-recessionary lows. Lower rates should set the stage for increased business investment, more home buying and additional consumer spending on "big ticket" items. Interest rates are generally considered a lagging indicator, changing direction only after the economy has grown or declined for several months. This time, however, interest rates have dropped in the absence of a true economic downturn.

A second very important factor indicating a positive outlook is the relatively low level of business inventories. Normally recessions begin when businesses faced with reduced demand cut hours and lay off workers to reduce costly inventories. Today, however, inventories remain very lean. A case in point is the auto industry, which has only about a 40-day supply

U.S. Leading Indicators


PERCENT CHANGE
INDEX OF 12 LEADING INDICATORS
1967 = 100
4.0
2.0
.0
-2.0
-4.0
1981
1982
1983
1984
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

of vehicles; a 60-day supply is considered average. Weak auto sales have hurt the economy in recent months, but most analysts place the blame on tight supplies rather than lack of demand.

Other positive factors include continued consumer optimism, significant unused plant capacity in many industries, and a continued moderation of inflation. As the following table indicates, inflation has remained uncharacteristically stable the past three years years in comparison with the 1970's. There is a growing expectation that moderate inflation is now the norm. For example, Donald Straszheim of Wharton Econometrics was recently quoted by the Associated Press as saying, "Our feeling is that we've broken the inflation problem in this economy for some time to come."

From an overall perspective, U.S. economic growth should continue at a minimum of 3.0 percent in 1985. This could rise to as much as 5.0 percent if lower interest rates lead to a renewed surge in home construction and continued strength in business investment. Expected growth at the national level suggests continuing improvements in the Nevada economy, although Nevada may not see the gains of the 1960's and 1970's. Unemployment in the state is expected to average about 7.0 percent in 1985. These improvements should translate into strong gains in both taxable sales and gross gaming revenue. Thus, the 1985 picture is encouraging for Nevada's citizens.

Annual Percent Change in the U.S.
Consumer Price Index
December to December

Year Ending	Percent Change
1974	12.2%
1975	7.0
1976	4.8
1977	6.8
1978	9.0
1979	13.3
1980	12.4
1981	8.9
1982	3.9
1983	3.8
1984	4.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor.

Labor Surplus Areas
by
Dan Culbert, Labor Economist

Each year in October, the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor publishes a list of eligible labor surplus areas for bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose of the program is to give preference to employers who are located in areas of high unemployment. In this way, monies for federal procurement can be directed into areas with the highest economic need.

Labor surplus areas are determined as follows: any city with a population in excess of 50,000 or any county which has an average unemployment rate 120 percent above the national average for the past two calendar years is eligible to be designated as a labor surplus area. During times of high national unemployment (when the United States rate exceeds 8.3 percent), the 120 percent rule is disregarded and any area with an unemployment rate of 10 percent or more is eligible for classification. When the national unemployment rate is low (5 percent or less) the 120 percent rule is also waived. Under these circumstances, a jurisdiction must have a rate of at least 6 percent to qualify.

The current procedure uses the time period January 1982 through December 1983 to determine eligibility as a labor surplus area. The national rate was 9.8 percent for those calendar years. Therefore, the 120 percent rule was not used and all areas with an average unemployment rate in excess of 10 percent were eligible.

If you are an employer and seek to bid on federal government procurement contracts, you are given preference if you are located in the following labor surplus areas in Nevada:

Carson City
Churchill County
Clark County
Esmeralda County
Eureka County
Humboldt County
Lander County
Lincoln County
Lyon County
Storey County
White Pine County

Employment Growth in the Laughlin Gaming Industry

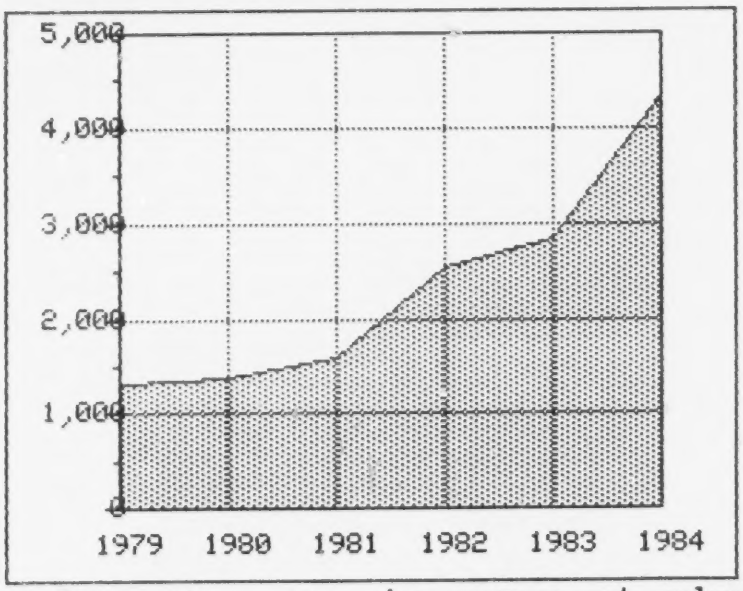
by

Kim Spielman, Labor Economist

Despite the current emphasis upon diversification of Nevada's economy, firms within the hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) sector of the service industries continue to provide a large proportion of the State's employment. Between 1970 amd 1980, employment in HGR more than doubled to 115,000, a 116 percent increase. During this same period, total industrial employment in the State rose by 97 percent. By June 1984, HGR employment grew to 122,100 (preliminary data), comprising nearly one-third of the industrial employment in Nevada.

Much of the growth in Nevada's HGR employment between 1970 and 1980 occurred in Las Vegas. For example, the number of persons employed in this sector rose from 32,800 in 1970 to 70,100 in 1980. This employment increase was accompanied by increased gaming revenues as well. Between Fiscal Year (FY) 1980 and FY 1983, however, the number of hotel/casinos located in downtown Las Vegas and along the Strip area (earning more than $1 million in annual gross gaming revenue) has remained constant. Meanwhile, hotel/casino employment in these downtown and Strip firms actually declined from 56,495 in FY 1980 to 51,061 in FY 1983 (Nevada Gaming Abstracts, 1980-1983, Nevada Gaming Control Board). Examination of Clark County gaming data indicates that employment and revenue gains experienced in Clark County during the early 1980's were enhanced by the development of the gaming industry in Laughlin.

GAMING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT - LAUGHLIN



Laughlin, located 95 miles southeast of Las Vegas, has become one of the most rapidly-expanding areas of the gaming industry in Nevada. Named after Don Laughlin, who began operating a bar with slot machines in 1966, the town has now expanded to include seven casinos and approximately 1,500 hotel rooms.

The addition of new hotel/casinos to Laughlin has led to increased employment levels and gaming revenues through the 1980's. Due to the hot summer months in southern Nevada, the peak period for gaming revenues and employment in Laughlin occurs during the fourth quarter of each year. Average hotel/casino employment has risen from 1,300 in fourth quarter 1979 to 4,300 in third quarter 1984 (see figure below; Employment Security Department records).

In addition to increased employment levels, Laughlin gaming operations contribute increasingly larger proportions of Clark County gross gaming revenues (GGR) each year. For example, the portion of gaming revenues from Laughlin casinos has

risen from 1.7 percent in 1979 to 5.7 percent through the first three quarters of 1984 (Table 1). Meanwhile, the percentage of GGR obtained from Las Vegas Strip locations has subsequently declined during this period, while downtown hotel/casino GGR has slipped by only 0.3 percentage point over the period. In addition, the amount of GGR produced by Laughlin gaming operations has increased each year, although Clark County as a whole has not yet reached the level of revenue achieved during 1980 (revenue data adjusted for inflation; Nevada Gaming Control Board).

In addition to increased gaming revenues, Laughlin hotel/casinos earning more than $1 million in annual GGR produced the highest percentage of net operating income to total revenue (profit before taxes) in FY 1983, 17.3 percent. Downtown Las Vegas firms earned 8.6 percent income to revenue, while strip locations received 3.8 percent profit (Nevada Gaming Abstract, Nevada Gaming Control Board, 1983).

Although the gaming industry in Laughlin has expanded rapidly throughout the 1980's, the area remains relatively small compared to other major gaming areas in the State. As employment and gaming revenue levels continue to rise, this boom area of Nevada will increase in economic importance to both Clark County and the State.

Table 1

Gross Gaming Revenue[1/]

Year	Laughlin	Clark County
1979	$15,064	$874,715
1980	17,359	908,876
1981	20,752	857,402
1982	29,994	846,603
1983	37,187	875,492
1984 3/	38,382	675,305

Contribution of Taxable GGR to Clark County 2/

Laughlin	Las Vegas Strip
1.7%	70.8%
1.9	71.4
2.4	69.7
3.5	67.7
4.2	65.9
5.7	64.1

1/ Adjusted for inflation to 1972 dollars.
2/ Nevada Gaming Control Board, unpublished data.
3/ 1984 represents only first three quarters of data.

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1984 NEVADA WAGE SURVEY

The Research Section of the Employment Security Department will soon release the 1984 Nevada Wage Survey. This is an annual publication which provides monthly wage rate data for selected occupations in Nevada. The survey is designed as a labor market planning and information source for businesses, employees, government decision makers, and job seekers. Information shown for each surveyed occupation includes the number of firms, the number of employees, and the weighted average minimum and maximum monthly salary (wage information effective as of July 1984). Job descriptions, minimum wage information, union wage information, and a wage conversion table are also included in the publication.

The survey encompasses both the private industrial sector and the public sector of Nevada's labor market. Occupations surveyed within the private industrial sector are separated into two divisions: service industries (classified by Standard Industrial Codes 7011-8999) and non-service industries (all other). Public sector occupations in Nevada are those

surveyed from the state government, city and county governments, school districts, and selected hospitals. Final survey results reflect data collected only from those firms employing 100 or more persons.

The 1984 wage data is compiled for the following five counties: Clark, Washoe, Douglas, Carson City, and Elko. This format differs from previous surveys in which the data was compiled for three geographical areas of the state: the southern area (Clark County); the northern area (Washoe, Douglas, Carson City); and the rural area (state less Carson City, Washoe, Douglas, and Clark counties).

A sample of wage information for occupations within the private service and private non-service sectors for Washoe and Clark counties is presented below.

To receive a copy of this publication contact the Research Section of the Employment Security Department, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, telephone (702) 885-4550, or in-state toll-free number 1-800-992-0900 extension 4550.

1984 Nevada Wage Survey

	Private Sector		Private Non-Service	
Occupation	Clark	Washoe	Clark	Washoe
Cashier/Checker				
Avg. Monthly Range	$1,240 - $1,458	$ 766 - $ 969	$ 878 - $1,619	$ 962 - $1,587
# Firms	19	4	20	5
# Employees	479	61	2,706	247
Word Processing Operator				
Avg. Monthly Range	$1,129 - $1,589	$1,080 - $1,205	$ 960 - $1,422	$1,062 - $1,561
# Firms	9	4	6	5
# Employees	22	13	12	23
Accountant (Principal)				
Avg. Monthly Range	$2,015 - $3,015	$1,634 - $3,415	$2,113 - $3,550	$2,428 - $3,199
# Firms	12	3	13	5
# Employees	15	4	20	23
Automotive Mechanic				
Avg. Monthly Range	$1,324 - $1,993	N/A*	$1,767 - $2,168	$1,695 - $2,146
# Firms	6		19	8
# Employees	21		208	88
Electronic Technician				
Avg. Monthly Range	$1,574 - $2,148	N/A*	$1,507 - $2,401	$1,300 - $1,755
# Firms	3		6	5
# Employees	274		67	62
Registered Nurses				
Avg. Monthly Range	$1,551 - $2,267	$1,770 - $2,186	$1,469 - $2,420	N/A*
# Firms	9	4	5	
# Employees	169	161	5	

* Results were not published for occupations when the reported data was determined to be insufficient or an apparnet problem existed in developing reliable wages.

Nevada Occupational Projections
by
Jeffrey Milligan, Labor Economist

Students and job seekers make career decisions. Job placement specialists help people find work. Managers often design and direct employment training programs. What do all these people have in common? They need information! Specifically, they need occupational and industrial employment information.

The student will find it easier to make a career choice if he knows there will be 50 percent more electrical engineers employed in 1990 than were in 1983, compared to a 13 percent increase in forestry scientists. The job placement specialists could use the same type of information to direct a job seeker into an occupation with more opportunity for employment. Developers of training programs will want to know what occupations will be in high demand, so they can offer training in those areas in order to meet the demand. All of this information and more is in Employment Security Department's Nevada Occupational Projections publication.

The 1985 edition, now being printed, is in a new expanded format. Not only are occupational projections and estimated job openings tables for statewide and selected areas included, but industrial and occupational employment trends are analyzed. Population trends and a 1984 business overview are also discussed.

HIGHLIGHTS

Total employment in Nevada's nonagricultural industries is expected to increase from 398,000 in 1983 to 583,000 in 1990 (Table 1). This growth translates to a 5.6 percent per year rate. Of these 185,000 new jobs, more than half will be in the service industry, which includes hotels/gaming/recreation. More than 38,000 jobs will develop in the trade industry, and another 14,000 is the projection for construction job growth.

Service producing industries (transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government) will account for more than 85 percent of the new employment through 1990. The goods producing sector (mining, construction, and manufacturing) accounts for only 15 percent of the new jobs, but will show a growth of 62 percent over the period compared to the service producing industries' growth rate of 44 percent. The difference in growth rates can be partially linked to Nevada's efforts at economic diversification, specifically in the manufacturing of durable goods. Though diversification is changing things, hotels/gaming/recreation will continue to dominate the Nevada employment scene, accounting for about 30 percent of all new jobs.

An occupational perspective of job growth is presented in Table 2. Laborers, sales workers, service workers, and craft workers will have a larger percentage of total occupations in 1990 than they had in 1983. On the other hand, professional workers and clerical workers will be playing smaller roles in 1990.

More than 39,000 job openings are expected in 1985, 13,000 for service workers alone. Topping the service occupations are janitors, porters, and cleaners; waiters/waitresses; blackjack (21) dealers; and guards and doorkeepers. Following service occupations, clerical workers will find 7,700 openings in 1985, led by stenographers, typists and secretaries, cashiers, general office clerks, and gaming change persons. Farther down the demand list are professional and technical workers with 4,800 job openings. Strongest demand in this category will be for teachers, registered nurses, accountants and auditors, and licensed practical nurses. Craft workers can expect about 3,700 openings, a large percentage of these in the construction trades. Operative occupations will have 2,600 jobs open with the best opportunities for transportation workers. Good prospects exist for sales clerks, and store managers in 1985, while general laborers will have the fewest job openings.

It should be noted that the job opening estimates are only one side of the coin. Keep in mind that the supply of trained personnel is not considered here. For instance, 300 blackjack dealers will be needed next year but there may be a ready supply of 2,000 dealers. Selected labor supply information is available from Employment Security Research for those who are interested.

TABLE 1

NEVADA NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND GROWTH RATES
1983-1990

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1983	EMPLOYMENT 1990	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE-1	EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 1983-90
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	398,070	583,070	5.6%	185,000
MINING	5,950	9,250	6.5%	3,300
CONSTRUCTION	19,410	33,520	8.1%	14,110
MANUFACTURING	18,820	28,840	6.3%	10,020
DURABLE GOODS	12,040	19,500	7.1%	7,460
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,780	9,340	4.7%	2,560
TRANSP., COMM., & UTILITIES	24,210	32,030	4.1%	7,820
TRANSPORTATION	12,660	17,370	4.6%	4,710
COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES	11,550	14,660	3.5%	3,110
TRADE	80,580	119,240	5.8%	38,660
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,670	20,220	5.8%	6,550
RETAIL TRADE	66,910	99,010	5.8%	32,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	18,200	26,200	5.3%	8,000
SERVICES-2	198,030	292,480	5.7%	94,450
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	63,410	93,230	5.7%	29,820
PERSONAL	5,280	7,360	4.9%	2,080
BUSINESS	18,730	28,970	6.4%	10,240
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION	52,370	77,240	5.7%	24,870
HEALTH	21,350	34,650	7.2%	13,300
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	19,330	23,970	3.1%	4,640
GOVERNMENT-3	32,870	41,520	3.4%	8,650
FEDERAL	8,900	10,070	1.8%	1,170
STATE	9,060	11,830	3.9%	2,770
LOCAL	14,920	19,620	4.0%	4,700

TABLE 2

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
1983 AND 1990

Occupation	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1990 Number	1990 Percent	Percent Change 1983-90
Total, All Occupations	398,070	100.0%	583,070	100.0%	46.5%
Pro. & Tech. Workers	53,870	13.5%	77,230	13.2%	43.4%
Managers & Officials	30,640	7.7%	44,880	7.7%	46.4%
Sales Workers	24,010	6.0%	35,690	6.1%	48.7%
Clerical Workers	78,940	19.8%	113,660	19.5%	44.0%
Crafts and Kindred Workers	37,910	9.5%	57,190	9.8%	50.9%
Operatives	29,790	7.5%	43,670	7.5%	46.6%
Service Workers	128,150	32.2%	188,800	32.4%	47.3%
Laborers, Ex. Farm	14,770	3.7%	21,960	3.8%	48.7%

1 growth rate for seven year period.
2 includes state-operated schools and hospitals.
3 does not includes state-operated schools and hospitals.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
percents based on nonrounded data.

Source: Employment Security Research.

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	506.2	507.9	509.5	492.7	490.6	492.2
UNEMPLOYMENT	39.5	41.3	44.4	40.8	40.0	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8%	8.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.1%	8.6%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.3%	8.3%	8.1%	8.5%	8.3%	8.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	466.7	466.6	465.0	451.9	450.6	449.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	461.4	462.4	461.2	446.7	446.5	445.9
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.3	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.1	3.8
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	424.3	426.3	424.3	418.0	417.9	416.6
MINING	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3
METAL MINING	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6
CONSTRUCTION	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.6	21.1	20.9
MANUFACTURING	20.1	20.1	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.7
DURABLE GOODS	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.7
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.4	24.6	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8
TRANSPORTATION	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.4
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1
AIR	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.4
TOTAL TRADE	84.6	86.0	87.2	82.5	83.8	85.1
WHOLESALE	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.9
RETAIL	70.3	71.7	72.9	68.5	69.9	71.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	12.8	14.3	15.3	12.9	14.1	15.0
FOOD STORES	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	25.2	25.3	25.3	23.8	23.8	23.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4
FINANCE	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	188.2	188.3	184.4	185.2	183.8	181.1
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	123.0	122.7	119.3	120.6	119.6	117.3
PERSONAL	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
BUSINESS	20.6	21.1	20.6	20.0	19.9	19.8
MEDICAL & HEALTH	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.5	15.4
GOVERNMENT	60.5	60.7	60.9	58.6	59.0	59.3
FEDERAL	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7
STATE & LOCAL	50.4	50.7	50.8	49.1	49.3	49.6
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	22.6	22.9	23.0	21.5	21.9	22.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

LAS VEGAS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	284.8	286.5	288.5	275.6	275.1	278.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	25.2	25.2	27.2	25.3	24.4	25.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.9%	8.8%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	9.2%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	9.4%	9.0%	8.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	259.6	261.3	261.3	250.5	250.7	252.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	258.6	260.6	260.6	249.6	250.0	252.0
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	237.7	240.1	239.8	235.5	235.9	235.6
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.0
MANUFACTURING	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.1
TRANSPORTATION	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	47.8	48.7	49.5	47.1	48.0	48.3
WHOLESALE	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
RETAIL	40.7	41.5	42.3	40.2	41.1	41.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.2	7.8	8.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.7	15.8	15.9	14.8	14.9	15.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1
FINANCE	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	115.4	116.3	114.4	114.7	114.3	112.7
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	74.4	74.8	73.3	73.8	73.9	72.5
PERSONAL	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
BUSINESS	14.8	15.0	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.8
GOVERNMENT	29.0	29.2	29.3	27.8	27.9	28.1
FEDERAL	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
STATE & LOCAL	23.8	24.0	24.1	22.9	23.0	23.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.8	10.9	11.1

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

RENO LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	137.1	137.8	137.9	134.4	134.4	133.9
UNEMPLOYMENT	7.8	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.7	9.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7%	6.5%	6.9%	6.4%	6.5%	7.0%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	129.3	128.9	128.4	125.9	125.7	124.6
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	128.7	128.5	128.0	125.3	125.2	124.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1984			1983		
	OCT	NOV	DEC P	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	118.0	118.1	117.5	115.8	115.7	115.4
MINING	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.4
MANUFACTURING	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8
DURABLE GOODS	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
TOTAL TRADE	26.1	26.6	27.2	25.0	25.5	26.1
WHOLESALE	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
RETAIL	20.0	20.5	21.1	19.0	19.5	20.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	5.1	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.2	5.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	47.0	46.7	45.3	45.6	44.8	44.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	30.6	30.2	28.9	29.2	26.5	27.7
PERSONAL	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
GOVERNMENT	17.0	17.2	17.3	16.7	16.9	17.0
FEDERAL	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	14.1	14.3	14.4	13.9	14.1	14.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984
MINING	552.11	575.97	548.47	42.7	43.7	41.9	12.93	13.18	13.09
CONSTRUCTION	598.93	534.93	607.53	35.8	33.0	35.8	16.73	16.21	16.97
MANUFACTURING	366.37	370.17	384.71	39.1	40.5	41.5	9.37	9.14	9.27
DURABLE GOODS	388.68	384.20	413.22	39.3	40.4	42.6	9.89	9.51	9.70
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	453.29	391.78	457.26	37.4	37.1	38.1	12.12	10.56	12.00
PRIMARY METALS	689.71	640.55	637.03	41.3	44.7	44.3	16.70	14.33	14.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	324.37	343.07	328.94	38.8	40.6	39.3	8.36	8.45	8.37
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	328.90	342.55	324.82	38.2	40.3	38.9	8.61	8.50	8.35
PUBLIC UTILITIES	536.36	533.37	523.24	42.4	41.8	41.2	12.65	12.76	12.70
TRADE	276.62	282.63	274.72	33.9	34.3	34.0	8.16	8.24	8.08

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1984	DEC P 1984
CONSTRUCTION	589.05	527.11	606.62	35.7	32.2	35.6	16.50	16.37	17.04
MANUFACTURING	486.81	477.51	485.47	40.1	41.2	41.6	12.14	11.59	11.67
DURABLE GOODS	525.36	499.80	529.70	39.8	40.8	43.1	13.20	12.25	12.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	418.40	440.37	402.36	40.7	42.1	38.8	10.28	10.46	10.37
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	479.97	482.58	435.18	42.4	42.0	40.9	11.32	11.49	10.64
WHOLESALE TRADE	369.38	373.00	360.75	37.5	38.1	37.0	9.85	9.79	9.75
RETAIL TRADE	202.43	207.87	201.53	31.0	31.4	31.1	6.53	6.62	6.48

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

New Labor Market Information Publications

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

The Research Section of the Employment Security Department is in the process of producing several publications used in the Department's Labor Market Information (LMI) Program. The 1984 Nevada Wage Survey publication is being finalized and will soon be released. This is an annual publication which provides monthly wage rate data for selected occupations and for selected areas within Nevada. The survey information includes the number of firms, number of employees and a monthly salary range.

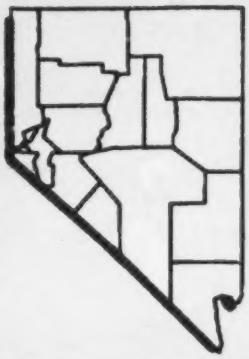
Another publication that is being updated and ready for distribution is the Nevada Licensed Occupations, Labor Unions and Apprenticeship Committees. This year's issue contains information on 73 occupations that requires licensure by the State of Nevada. Included for each occupation is a job description, who to contact for additional information, fees and charges, as well as basic requirements/qualifications for licensing. The labor union and apprenticeship committee information is presented alphabetically for the northern and southern areas of Nevada. Also included are names and addresses of the various unions as well as the names of union officers.

The 1984 Nevada Area Labor Review is currently being distributed. This publication is prepared annually and provides a summary of economic developments and the 1985 outlook for the Nation, Nevada, Las Vegas, and Reno economies. Also discussed are population trends and income and earnings indicators for selected areas. The appendix provides numerous tables containing various historical labor market information for the State and areas.

Another publication that is awaiting printing and will be distributed in the near future is Nevada Occupational Projections. The 1985 issue is expanded from previous editions. In addition to the standard format, industrial and occupational employment trends are also analyzed. The Occupational Projections data and estimated Job Openings tables for Statewide and selected areas are also included. Further, population trends and a 1984 business overview are discussed.

To receive a copy of these publications, please contact the Research Section of the Employment Security Department, 500 East Third Street, Carson City, Nevada 89713, telephone (702) 885-4550 or toll free 1-800-992-0900, extension 4550 (within Nevada only).

S50401



Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

Dear Fellow Nevadans:

Our great State is entering an exciting era. We are on the threshold of opportunity which will result in a strengthened economic base. The difficult days of serious financial concern and high unemployment are fresh in our minds. While the lessons of these days weigh heavily on our memories, they also serve as testimonials to our courage. The common hope of securing a comfortable way of life for ourselves and our families can be accomplished through a sustained effort to both broaden and diversify our economy. My administration is committed to a course of action which will preserve our way of life while achieving these ends.

We recently enjoyed the most successful diversification year in Nevada's history. Local Economic Development authorities, working with the Economic Development Commission, brought 66 new or expanded firms to Nevada as part of the overall diversification effort. These firms will generate more than 800 jobs with an annual payroll in excess of $100 million. In addition are internationally known firms like Citicorp, Porsche, and Salomon Ski. We can look with pride to the success being experienced in our effort to attract motion picture and television productions. The industry has grown from $5.6 million in business in 1983 to more than $20 million in this fiscal year. Many of these successes are the result of the economic development effort coordinated by the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council.

No economic development strategy would be complete without a strong commitment to the future. I firmly believe that much of our future success rests upon the excellence of the education that we provide our youth. With this in mind, we have proposed substantial investments in our university and community college systems. The commitment of $15 million for the new engineering school at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas is but one example.

Tourism will always be a primary industry for Nevada. No other state in the union has as large a percentage of its citizens employed in tourism and its related industries. The promotional funds generated through room taxes will be well spent to insure that Nevada's attraction as a resort destination remains high.

Join with me in recognizing the obligation we share to the future of our great State. Together we can, and will, move forward in our effort to create opportunity for all Nevadans.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Bryan
Governor

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

		JAN	FEB	MAR
Nevada -	1985	8.0%	7.4%	7.5%
	1984	8.3	8.2	8.0
Las Vegas -	1985	8.7	8.0	8.2
	1984	8.7	8.9	8.9
Reno -	1985	6.1	5.9	5.7
	1984	6.4	6.0	5.9
U.S. -	1985	7.4	7.3	7.3
	1984	8.0	7.8	7.8

Consumer Price Index
All Urban Consumers
(1967=100)

	JAN	FEB	MAR
1985	316.1	317.4	318.8
1984	315.3	315. 3	315.5

Gross Gaming Revenues
(In Thousands)

	4th Qtr. 1984	4th Qtr. 1983
Nevada	$740,839	$692,354
Las Vegas	504,767	472,308
Reno	146,542	138,921

Taxable Sales
(In Thousands)

	4th Qtr. 1984	4th Qtr. 1983
State	$1,929,185	$1,758,436
Las Vegas	1,052,210	982,027
Reno	460,076	424,211

NEVADA ECONOMY
1ST QUARTER 1985

The statewide unemployment rate dropped one-half of a percentage point during the first quarter. Beginning in January the rate was 8.0 percent, then it fell to 7.4 percent in February and, finally rose to 7.5 percent in March. Gains in the reduction of the number of unemployed and boosts in overall employment contributed to the decline in the rate. The national rate showed very little change, going from 7.4 percent in January to 7.3 percent in March. In addition, California posted rates of 7.3, 6.7, and 6.9 percent for January, February, and March, respectively.

Employment in the establishment-based survey continued to show gains from year ago levels. Construction employment was up 3,100 jobs or 14.7 percent from last year (March to March). This increased activity in construction is due primarily to lower interest rates and continued gaming expansions. Business services such as janitorial firms, consultants, computer programmers, etc. have increased by 3,100 jobs or 15.3 percent from year ago levels. The slowest growing sectors have been transportation/public utilities and government. The transportation sector has been hurt by airline deregulation which posted a 400 job decline. Likewise, cutbacks in Federal government outlays have limited government growth to 1,400 jobs or 2.3 percent.

In the months ahead we should see a stabilizing of the rates as the Nevada economy and the national economy exhibit signs of moderation in the growth rate. Present interest rate levels should continue to spur housing and commercial construction. However, any increases in the interest rates will have a negative impact on construction growth. Tourism should continue to rise as California's income levels increase. In summary, the Nevada economy should enjoy sustained growth, but only moderate improvements in the level of unemployment are anticipated.

LAS VEGAS

A continued strengthening of the Las Vegas economy was mirrored by sustained improvements in the local labor market during the first quarter of 1985. Unemployment, which stood at an average of 9.0 percent in the fourth quarter 1984, fell to an average of 8.3 percent during first quarter 1985. Monthly rates during the first quarter were 8.7, 8.0 and 8.2 percent respectively.

The reduction in unemployment is a continuation of a downward trend which began in early 1983. There were almost 8,000 fewer jobless persons during first quarter 1985 than the same period in 1983 (the first quarter to show improvement since the last recession). In addition, the overall labor force size has increased by nearly 5 percent over the two year period.

Improvement in the unemployment picture isn't an exclusively local phenomenon. The lower unemployment rate in the California economy bodes well for our tourist industry as more people attain higher discretionary incomes, some of which will be spent on recreation.

The number of jobs in southern Nevada also continues to reflect a strong Las Vegas economy. Establishment-based industrial employment averaged 247,800 jobs during the first quarter of 1985. This is a 6.4 percent gain over the 232,800 jobs in the first quarter of 1984. However, during the February to March period, job growth was not what would have been expected. This indicates businesses are not expanding their workforce as rapidly as exhibited in past early spring periods.

Construction jobs in Las Vegas continued to grow. There were 15,000 construction jobs during March which was nearly 10 percent higher than last year. This job increase is also reflected in strong construction permit activity. During the first quarter there were just over 2,700 building permits issued. Strong construction activity is also reflected in job gains by the finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industry. Job gains in FIRE have been much faster than the average gain for the economy as a whole. Manufacturing jobs, on the other hand, have continued to expand slowly. The printing and publishing sector of the manufacturing industry is the only manufacturing area exhibiting relatively strong job growth.

The performance of the trade sector - especially retail trade - also attests to the health of the area economy. Job gains are significantly higher than the average gain as tourism and population continue to grow. The general merchandise and apparel sector of the retail trade industry had job gains of more than twice the average job increase. Receipts from retail sales also reflected a strong economy. In February, total gross sales receipts were up nearly 6 percent over February 1984, while receipts from bars and restaurants were up 10.4 percent over the year.

The mainstay of the Las Vegas economy, the service industry, also reflected healthy job gains as nearly 120,000 service jobs were in the area during the first quarter. Over the year, this represented an increase of over 7,500 jobs, a 6.6 percent gain. These job increases were not all in the hotel/gaming/recreation sector. Significant improvements were also evident in business services. Recent statistics suggest that the Las Vegas tourism industry is starting a strong year. During January and February convention business increased by more than 21 percent over the same period in 1984. Furthermore, first quarter visitor volume was up and the yearly total for 1985 could well exceed the 12.8 million visitors who journeyed to Las Vegas in 1984. Other tourism indicators also reflect growth, as hotel/motel occupancy rates and the McCarran International Airport passengers count are both up significantly in early 1985.

These factors seem to indicate Las Vegas is entering a vibrant 1985 period. Tourism is starting out strong and is even approaching the growth rates of the late 1970's. Tourism gains will also help the trade sector as more visitors purchase goods. Construction jobs should continue to increase as long as long-term interest rates remain at a relatively low level into summer. It is expected job growth in 1985 will average between 5 and 6 percent while unemployment should continue to trend downward, averaging somewhere between 7 and 8 percent for the year.

RENO

During the first quarter of 1985, the Washoe County economy was very strong, and experiencing employment increases and unemployment declines. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate fell from 6.1 percent in January to 5.9 percent in February. It dropped further to 5.7 percent in March, the State's lowest level of joblessness. In addition, March's 5.7 percent was the lowest rate since July of last year when it exhibited the same level. Joblessness during the current quarter was slightly lower than the comparable year-ago quarter. Moreover, this jobless rate was almost two percentage points below the State average. Similarly, unemployment in the area has declined from 9,900 in January to 8,700 for March 1985. This drop of 1,200 jobless individuals was approximately the same as the year-ago quarter.

Total job growth in the area remained very strong during the first quarter of 1985. Three-thousand jobs were added to the payrolls of area employers during the period, with an overall quarterly average employment of 120,400. This was well above the year-ago level of 113,100 and reflects the robust economic expansion of the past year. Employment gains in the service industry and its hotels/gaming/recreation component during the quarter exceeded all others in the area by a wide margin. These increases pointed to an excellent winter tourist season. Most ski resorts experienced favorable weather conditions. Jobs in the construction industry were up by 500 during the period, more than would have been expected. Smaller increases were indicated for mining, trade and finance/insurance/real estate. Employment in transportation/public utilities was unchanged while manufacturing was down slightly in the durable goods sector.

Total employment in the Reno Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) during March stood at the year's high of 121,900. This level exceeded the year-ago period by 6.1 percent, or 7,000 new jobs. All industries shared in the year-to-year increases. Services led all sectors and was more than twice the gain reported for trade. Large gains were reported for the hotels/gaming/recreation component and reflected additional staffing for remodeled and expanded hotel/gaming facilities. These projects occurred principally in the Sparks area. Sizable employment gains were reported for both wholesale and retail trade. Several new wholesale distributors relocated in the area while many establishments have expanded their facilities and staffing levels to accommodate increases in consumer spending. Construction employment was up by more than 28 percent over the year, due in part to stable interest rates. Work is underway at two major hotel/casino projects in downtown Reno and many other commercial properties in the Truckee Meadows. In addition, many residential and several large multiple family residential projects are being constructed. In a like manner, finance/insurance/real estate jobs are much higher than year ago levels. Employment increases approximating 200 each were indicated for the remaining industries.

The employment outlook for the area during the remainder of 1985 looks very positive with most indicators pointing to continued improvements. The 1985 annual average unemployment rate is expected to drop to a 5.0-5.5 percent rate. This would be well below the 1984 average of 6.0 percent and the 8.4 percent average in 1983. Further, a sizable increase in economic activity between 1984 and 1985 is expected to result in a job growth for the area in excess of 6.5 percent. This is predicated on strengths in tourism-related businesses which are expected to continue their resurgence. In addition, the California economy appears to be quite viable with an unemployment rate that has consistently been below the United States average.

Median Weekly Family Earnings of Workers and Their Families

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

According to a report released by the U.S. Department of Labor, median annual average weekly earnings of workers and their families increased between 1983 and 1984. Median earnings for families with wage and salary income rose from $470 to $502 weekly. The resultant gain of 6.8 percent was much higher than the 4.3 percent rise in prices as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (all urban) consumers.)

Almost 41 million families, two-thirds of all United States families, had wage and salary earnings, and 56 percent of these had two or more earners. Multi-worker married couple families had median earnings of $682 a week, almost twice those of one-earner families (see table below). The median earnings of families maintained by a woman also advanced, but at $283, remained roughly half those of married-couple families.

United States
Median Weekly and Salary Earnings of Families
Annual Averages for 1983 and 1984

	1983	1984	Percent Change
Total Families With Earners	$470	$502	6.8%
Married Couple Families	508	550	8.4
One-Earner	354	368	4.1
Two-Earners or More	647	682	5.4
Families Maintained by Women	267	283	5.7
Families Maintained by Men	407	419	3.1
Total Individuals, 16 years and Over	309	326	5.7
Men, 16 years and Over	379	400	5.6
Women, 16 years and Over	252	259	3.1
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White	321	339	5.6
Men	397	403	1.5
Women	253	264	4.4
Black	257	265	2.9
Men	299	304	1.6
Women	231	242	4.7
Hispanic Origin	250	256	2.3
Men	274	286	4.6
Women	209	224	7.5

Data Revision

by

Ken Sceirine, Labor Economist

Every January two series of employment statistics undergo a process referred to as "benchmarking." The previous two years of data are revised according to the addition of the latest data, including some information that was not available when the original estimates were made. The two series that are benchmarked include: 1) the establishment-based industrial employment and 2) the labor force series.

Establishment-based Industrial Employment

Every month during the year, data is published by industrial sector within the Nevada economy. This data is based on a sample of selected firms within the state which report figures for employment, wages, and number of worker hours. Currently, the sample consists of 1,500 employers which comprise about 49 percent of Nevada's nonagricultural wage and salary employment. These estimates are used throughout the year until they are replaced by actual counts during the revision process. This year's benchmarking involves changing the estimated July through December 1983 and January through June 1984 data with actual counts and then re-estimating the last six months of 1984 for which actual counts are not available. The difference from the original estimate was less than 2 percent overall. However, construction employment was underestimated by 7.2 percent or 1,500 jobs from the revised counts. The growth of this sector during the last two quarters of 1984 was due to renewed construction projects by gaming interests and home building helped by lower interest rates. The hotels/gaming/recreation sector was virtually unchanged from the originally published estimates and tended to understate employment - especially during the last part of 1984 when total nonagricultural employment was underestimated by over 14,000 jobs. However, this is typical of estimates as the length of time increases from the actual counts and contributes to greater error near the end of the estimating cycle.

Labor Force

The labor force is comprised of both the employed and unemployed. Thus, when establishment-based employment estimates are revised with actual counts during the benchmarking process these new counts must be incorporated into the residency-adjusted employment base. In addition, the labor force numbers go through revision of adjusting to new Current Population Survey (CPS) figures.

The 1984 revisions had the effect of producing higher seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates during the early part of the year and substantially lower rates near the end. A similar occurrence appeared last year when the data was revised, showing first higher rates then rates lower than originally estimated. The primary reason for the change was due to the adjustment by the CPS. In addition, the higher employment figures contributed to the reduction of the unemployment rate during the last 6 months of 1984.

The 1984 unemployment rates slowly declined throughout the year with minor swings upward. The decline reflected the second full year of expanding economic growth and stable employment gains. For eight months of the year Nevada sustained a labor force of over 500,000, the highest ever for the state. Unemployment dropped from 43,900 in January to 36,300 in November and then rose to 40,500 in December.

For detailed revisions of both the establishment-based industrial employment series and the labor force series, contact Employment Security Research at (702) 885-4550.

Benchmarked Establishment-Based Industrial Employment

NEVADA	1982	1983	1984
Total Nonagricultural	401.1	402.8	427.1
Mining	6.6	5.8	6.6
Construction	20.0	19.4	22.3
Manufacturing	18.8	19.1	21.0
Trans./Comm./Public Util.	24.9	24.5	24.8
Trade	79.9	80.3	86.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.9	18.5	20.1
Services	174.8	177.2	187.3
Government	58.2	58.0	59.0
LAS VEGAS			
Total Nonagricultural	224.1	226.8	239.7
Mining	0.5	0.3	0.4
Construction	12.0	11.8	13.7
Manufacturing	6.6	7.1	7.5
Trans./Comm./Public Util.	13.9	13.9	14.1
Trade	45.5	46.0	49.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	10.3	10.6	11.6
Services	107.8	109.8	115.2
Government	27.5	27.3	28.1
RENO			
Total Nonagricultural	112.4	111.6	118.8
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.7
Construction	5.0	4.8	5.5
Manufacturing	7.8	7.5	8.1
Trans./Comm./Public Util.	8.2	7.9	7.9
Trade	24.3	24.3	25.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	6.1	6.2	6.6
Services	43.8	43.8	47.4
Government	16.5	16.5	16.7

Labor Force Data
(in thousands)

	1983 Annual Average	1984 Annual Average
NEVADA		
Labor Force	486.0	496.0
Unemployment	48.0	39.0
Unemployment Percent	9.9%	7.8%
Employment	437.2	453.7
LAS VEGAS		
Labor Force	272.1	279.2
Unemployment	28.1	24.0
Unemployment Percent	10.3%	8.6%
Employment	243.3	252.0
RENO		
Labor Force	132.1	134.3
Unemployment	11.1	8.1
Unemployment Percent	8.4%	6.0%
Employment	120.9	126.2

The Growth of Small Business in Nevada

by

Kim Spielman, Labor Economist

Small businesses in the United States provide an increasingly greater number of jobs for employees. In 1982, firms employing less than 100 persons comprised 34 percent of nongovernment nonagricultural employment nationwide (1). During the recovery of the 1981-1982 recession, small business employment increased by 2.6 percent, while large business job growth rose only 1.2 percent (within this article, a small business refers to a nongovernment, nonagricultural firm employing less than 100 persons, while a large firm employs 100 or more persons). In Nevada, small business operations are also increasing in economic importance, as they play an integral role in the growth of the State's economy.

Employment within the nongovernment, nonagricultural sector rose 3.6 percent nationwide between November 1982 and November 1983, with much of the additional employment generated by new small firms. One commonly used indicator of new firm growth is the number of new business incorporations. This figure represents an individual or group of individuals who have incorporated and have opened or plan to open a business.

Business incorporations in Nevada rose 14.6 percent, to 4,334, during the six-month period January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. This rise contributed to an employment increase of 6.9 percent among the State's small firms between the fourth quarter 1983 and third quarter 1984 (includes employers who are required to file a quarterly unemployment insurance contributions report). Statewide job growth among large firms during the same period was only 5.6 percent (Table 1).

Examination of employment growth by area indicates that small business job growth in the Las Vegas and Balance of State (BOS) areas outpaced large business growth (Table 2). In the Reno area, however, employment in large firms increased more rapidly than did small firm employment. The BOS region recorded the largest gain in small business employment, while Reno experienced the greatest increase in large firm employment.

Examination of employment growth by industry and firm size indicates that certain industries are dominated by small firms, while others are composed of primarily large employers. In Nevada, more persons are employed by small firms in the construction, trade, and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industries. The majority of mining, manufacturing, transportation/communications/public utilities (TCPU), and services employees work in large firms, however (Table 2).

Further analysis of each industry reveals that the largest percentage growth in employment among small firms between fourth quarter 1983 and third quarter 1984 occurred in manufacturing, although the trade industry gained the largest number of new jobs. Construction firms with more than 100 employees experienced the largest percentage increase in large business employment. Lower interest rates during 1984 led to large percentage increase in both construction and FIRE employment. Although a greater number of large firm jobs were added in services, the service sector percentage job growth was the lowest among both small and large business firms.

Small business job growth continues to stimulate Nevada's economy. During the recovery of the 1981-1982 recession, a greater percentage of new jobs were added within small firms than within large firms. The largest percentage increase in small firm employment was recorded in the BOS area, while Reno experienced a higher growth rate for large firms. With the recent formation of a Small Business Development Center, based at the University of Nevada-Reno, persons interested in owning and operating small businesses will be assisted. Programs such as this may lead to an even larger number of persons working in small businesses in Nevada.

(1) The State of Small Business: A Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress March 1984.

Table 1

1983 & 1984 Nevada Employment by Area and Firm Size*

Area	Firm Size (# Employees)	1983	1984	% Change
Las Vegas	less than 100	80,733	85,489	5.9
	greater than 100	126,689	130,540	3.0
Reno	less than 100	47,477	50,423	6.2
	greater than 100	56,188	61,123	9.7
BOS	less than 100	28,701	31,837	10.9
	greater than 100	33,119	35,866	8.3
Nevada	less than 100	156,911	167,749	6.9
	greater than 100	215,996	228,029	5.6

Table 2

1983 & 1984 Nevada Industrial Employment by Firm Size*

Industry	Firm Size	1983	1984	% Change
Mining	less than 100	3,097	3,284	6.0
	greater than 100	3,124	3,417	9.4
Construction	less than 100	18,451	19,936	8.0
	greater than 100	2,332	2,661	14.1
Manufacturing	less than 100	9,567	10,644	11.3
	greater than 100	10,094	11,061	9.6
TCPU	less than 100	9,963	11,066	11.1
	greater than 100	13,984	15,157	8.4
Trade	less than 100	54,217	58,050	7.1
	greater than 100	27,999	29,811	6.5
FIRE	less than 100	12,786	13,615	6.5
	greater than 100	5,998	6,818	13.7
Services	less than 100	48,831	51,154	4.8
	greater than 100	152,465	159,104	4.4

*Average fourth quarter 1983 and third quarter 1984 nonagricultural, non-government employment in Nevada.

Nevada Affirmative Action 1985

by

Patty Brisbin, Labor Economist

Demographic information is used by planners, analysts, employers, and others to evaluate Nevada's labor market. As part of the effort to provide current labor market information, Employment Security Research (ESR) has prepared the Nevada Affirmative Action 1985 publication. This publication contains population and labor force data by sex and race/ethnic status. The distributions of population and labor force for the State and for each of the 17 counties were controlled to population estimates prepared by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada at Reno, and to 1984 annual average labor force estimates prepared by ESR.

Several sources of the most recently available information were utilized to derive the sex and race/ethnic status estimates. These sources were primarily the following: the Current Population Survey (CPS); the Labor Market Projections Model (LMPM) developed by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory; and Report 3: Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population. An example of the information contained in this publication is presented in the following population table for statewide Nevada.

In addition to the above information, calendar year data are also presented by sex and racial categories for the insured unemployed (jobless individuals who are covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law). This listing contains occupational titles and is compiled for each of the Department's local offices.

A copy of this publication may be obtained by contacting Employment Security Research in Carson City at the following numbers: 702-885-4550; 1-800-992-0900, extension 4550 (in-state toll-free number).

POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC STATUS

Calendar Year 1985

Race/Ethnic Status	Total Population		Female Population	
	Number	% By Race	Number	% Female by Race
Total	980,600	100.0%	488,940	100.0%
White (Non-Hispanic)	805,470	82.1	400,940	82.0
Black (Non-Hispanic)	62,630	6.4	31,590	6.5
Native American (Non-Hispanic)	20,570	2.1	10,320	2.1
Asian and Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	22,820	2.3	12,910	2.6
Other Races (Non-Hispanic)	1,600	.2	760	.2
Hispanic	67,530	6.9	32,420	6.6
Minority Races (Non-White)	175,130	17.9	88,010	18.0

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	497.7	496.9	498.3	477.8	478.3	482.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	44.0	41.2	39.6	43.9	43.1	40.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	9.2%	9.0%	8.5%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.0%	7.4%	7.5%	8.3%	8.2%	8.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	453.7	455.7	458.7	433.9	435.2	441.3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	450.2	452.2	454.5	430.4	431.8	437.1
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	434.6	437.5	441.9	406.1	408.7	415.4
MINING	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
METAL MINING	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4
CONSTRUCTION	22.6	23.2	24.2	18.4	19.6	21.1
MANUFACTURING	21.2	21.2	21.2	20.1	20.1	20.3
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.2	24.2	24.4
TRANSPORTATION	13.5	13.6	13.5	12.8	12.8	13.1
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7
AIR	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3
TOTAL TRADE	88.4	87.8	88.5	82.0	81.5	82.1
WHOLESALE	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.1	14.1	14.2
RETAIL	73.4	72.9	73.5	67.9	67.4	67.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.7	12.9	12.7
FOOD STORES	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	24.4	24.5	24.9	22.2	22.4	22.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	20.8	20.9	21.0	19.0	19.1	19.3
FINANCE	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	190.7	191.7	193.8	178.5	178.7	182.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	121.3	122.0	123.6	114.1	115.2	117.6
PERSONAL	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5
BUSINESS	23.3	23.1	23.3	21.1	19.7	20.2
MEDICAL & HEALTH	16.2	16.3	16.5	15.5	15.7	15.8
GOVERNMENT	59.0	60.8	61.4	57.9	59.4	60.0
FEDERAL	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
STATE & LOCAL	49.2	50.9	51.5	48.3	49.8	50.3
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	21.2	22.6	23.1	20.7	22.1	22.6

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P - PRELIMINARY

LAS VEGAS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	282.0	280.8	280.7	268.8	270.0	271.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	25.7	24.0	23.3	24.8	25.5	24.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.1%	8.5%	8.3%	9.2%	9.4%	8.9%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.7%	8.9%	8.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	256.3	256.8	257.4	244.0	244.4	247.6
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	255.7	256.2	256.7	243.4	243.8	246.8
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	246.5	247.4	249.7	231.9	231.3	235.3
MINING	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	14.1	14.4	15.0	12.2	12.5	13.7
MANUFACTURING	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8
TRANSPORTATION	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL TRADE	50.8	50.6	50.9	47.4	47.2	47.3
WHOLESALE	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.2
RETAIL	43.1	43.0	43.3	40.3	40.0	40.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	14.8	14.9	15.1	13.7	13.8	13.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.1	11.1	11.3
FINANCE	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	119.2	119.3	120.3	112.1	111.2	113.0
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	75.4	75.5	76.3	71.8	71.9	73.0
PERSONAL	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
BUSINESS	16.5	16.3	16.4	15.0	13.7	14.1
GOVERNMENT	28	29.0	29.5	27.7	28.1	28.6
FEDERAL	5.	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1
STATE & LOCAL	23.3	23.8	24.3	22.7	23.1	23.5
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	10.8	11.2	11.6	10.6	10.9	11.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

RENO LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	133.9	134.6	135.3	130.8	129.8	130.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	9.9	9.3	8.7	10.4	9.4	8.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	6.6%	6.1%	5.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	124.0	125.3	126.6	120.4	120.4	122.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	123.7	124.9	126.1	120.0	120.0	121.6
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	JAN	FEB	MAR P	JAN	FEB	MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	118.9	120.3	121.9	111.3	113.1	114.9
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	5.4	5.6	5.9	4.2	4.4	4.6
MANUFACTURING	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9
DURABLE GOODS	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
TOTAL TRADE	26.3	26.1	26.4	24.9	24.7	25.0
WHOLESALE	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
RETAIL	20.2	20.0	20.2	19.1	19.0	19.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	47.1	47.8	48.5	43.4	44.4	45.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	29.0	29.5	30.1	26.3	27.3	28.3
PERSONAL	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
GOVERNMENT	16.4	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.0	17.1
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
STATE & LOCAL	13.6	14.4	14.5	13.6	14.3	14.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	6.6	7.3	7.4	6.4	7.1	7.2

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985
MINING	540.62	565.73	563.98	41.3	42.6	42.5	13.09	13.28	13.27
CONSTRUCTION	592.42	593.07	591.98	36.3	35.9	35.3	16.32	16.52	16.77
MANUFACTURING	362.07	358.49	366.51	40.5	38.3	40.1	8.94	9.36	9.14
DURABLE GOODS	379.14	375.12	392.89	40.9	38.2	41.4	9.27	9.82	9.49
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	394.94	439.70	509.08	37.4	39.4	39.1	10.56	11.16	13.02
PRIMARY METALS	604.89	594.14	593.04	42.3	40.5	41.5	14.30	14.67	14.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	326.30	325.85	315.17	39.6	38.7	37.7	8.24	8.42	8.36
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	329.86	321.86	298.48	38.4	38.0	36.4	8.59	8.47	8.20
PUBLIC UTILITIES	511.34	506.57	516.58	40.2	39.7	40.2	12.72	12.76	12.90
TRADE	279.19	283.71	282.88	33.8	34.1	34.0	8.26	8.32	8.32

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1985	MAR P 1985
CONSTRUCTION	583.91	579.07	567.24	36.2	35.9	34.8	16.13	16.13	16.30
MANUFACTURING	452.98	450.82	443.37	39.7	39.1	39.8	11.41	11.53	11.14
DURABLE GOODS	476.80	461.30	462.51	39.7	38.7	39.7	12.01	11.92	11.65
NONDURABLE GOODS	413.28	434.40	408.75	39.7	40.0	39.8	10.41	10.86	10.27
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	445.91	422.28	442.89	40.1	38.6	39.9	11.12	10.94	11.10
WHOLESALE TRADE	380.83	387.06	391.84	38.9	38.9	39.5	9.79	9.95	9.92
RETAIL TRADE	205.43	206.79	212.28	30.3	30.5	30.9	6.78	6.78	6.87

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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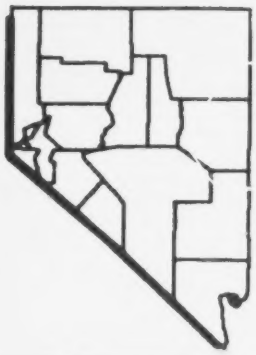

Nevada Employment Security Department

economic update

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Governor

STANLEY P. JONES
Executive Director

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally-Adjusted)

		APR	MAY	JUN
Nevada -	1985	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%
	1984	7.8	7.8	7.7
Las Vegas -	1985	8.8	8.5	8.9
	1984	8.1	8.2	8.7
Reno -	1985	6.3	5.9	6.6
	1984	6.2	6.1	5.9
U.S. -	1985	7.3	7.3	7.3
	1984	7.8	7.5	7.2

Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers (1967=100)

	APR	MAY	JUN
1985	320.1	321.3	322.3
1984	308.8	309.7	310.7

Gross Gaming Revenues (In Thousands)

	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984
Nevada	$811,495	$757,691
Las Vegas	573,032	520,186
Reno	142,266	143,464

Taxable Sales (In Thousands)

	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984
State	$1,861,870	$1,696,582
Las Vegas	1,045,252	948,115
Reno	432,643	402,595

NEVADA ECONOMY
2ND QUARTER 1985

The statewide unemployment rate fluctuated erratically during the 2nd quarter, but overall has changed little from the 8.0 percent level experienced at the beginning of the year. The unemployment rate declined from 8.2 percent in April to 7.8 percent in May, but rose to 8.2 percent again during June. Nevada's leveling unemployment rate has mirrored the national rate, which remained at 7.3 percent throughout the whole quarter. The West, in general, has not been doing as well as other regions. In California, which makes up nearly 11 percent of the United States population, the unemployment rate rose from 6.9 percent in March to 7.8 percent in June.

Establishment-based employment in Nevada continued to grow during the 2nd quarter as it did during the first. Total jobs have increased by 21,800 from last year's second quarter average. The construction industry gained 2,600 of those jobs. This was due primarily to lower interest rates, warmer weather and consumer demand. The service industry, which includes hotels/gaming and recreation, gained 10,500 while trade was up 4,700 jobs. Increased tourism, especially in southern Nevada, has contributed to this growth. The manufacturing, transportation, and finance industries remained flat or had modest gains.

The economy in the months ahead should see little overall change in the unemployment rates with the usual month to month fluctuations. Many factors contribute to the outlook, such as interest rates, retail sales, gaming revenues, the California economy, and mineral prices. The

prime interest rate has been dropping rapidly, which should account for continued growth in construction. Retail sales have shown increases from year ago levels indicating increased personal incomes. Gaming revenues have been growing at a healthy pace and should continue in the months ahead. While these are positive signs, a few obstacles occur. The California unemployment rate has been fluctuating rapidly. Any downturn in California's economy is bound to affect Nevada. In addition, mineral prices have not risen significantly in the last several years and this is keeping growth in mining employment down. The economy should continue to experience steady growth, but no major improvement in unemployment rates is in sight.

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LAS VEGAS

Despite the apparent strength of the Las Vegas economy, unemployment was up slightly during second quarter of 1985 compared to the first quarter. The average first quarter unemployment rate was 8.3 percent, while second quarter joblessness averaged 8.7 percent. During the quarter, monthly rates were 8.8, 8.5 and 8.9 percent respectively.

Additionally, when compared to the second quarter of 1984, current unemployment rates appear to be higher. The quarterly average a year ago was 8.3 percent versus the 8.7 percent average for second quarter 1985. However, unemployment rates during the second quarter of 1984 were artificially depressed (because of the nature of the statistical calculations used in unemployment rates computation) by a labor dispute in the hotel/casino industry. Therefore, an over the year comparison may not be entirely valid.

The number of jobs reflected by establishment-based industrial employment continues to reflect significant growth. The number of jobs averaged 251,600 during the quarter compared to an average of 238,900 jobs in second quarter 1984. This is a gain of 5.3 percent over the year. Leading the way were gains in general merchandise and apparel (retail trade) positions. Strong job growth was also evident in construction, business and personal services and printing and publishing. Some manufacturing sectors, air transportation and public utilities reflected job losses over the year.

The biggest sector of the Las Vegas economy continues to be the service industries, which includes hotels and gaming. These service jobs comprise nearly half of all jobs in the area. Many of these jobs rely on tourism which shows continued strength as gains in visitor numbers are in evidence. Airline passenger and vehicle count increases have been strong and first quarter gaming revenue gains were some of the largest in the State.

Another healthy sector is retail trade where nearly 52,000 jobs was located. Taxable sales were up significantly through May indicating strong spending which helped to boost job gains. This industry represents nearly 21 percent of total employment. Combined, retail trade and services account for around 70 percent of the total jobs in Las Vegas.

Continued gains in construction can be attributed to further downward pressure on interest rates. In addition, building permits for residential dwellings continued to be strong during the first six months of 1985.

The outlook for the Las Vegas area continues to be good. Many are predicting a banner year for tourism and, overall, business is sharing this optimism. Numerous establishments are expanding and remodeling in anticipation of good business in the months to come. Job growth in 1985 should continue to be relatively strong, averaging between 4.5 and 5.0 percent for the year. Unemployment, though varying somewhat month to month, has basically been steady, varying between 8 and 9 percent. In the next few months there is no reason to believe unemployment will begin to trend higher. However, Nevada unemployment rates, especially Las Vegas, have been closely following California and National rates. Therefore, if California or National rates begin to improve, Nevada's should follow. But, the current slowdown in National economic performance may forestall any real sustained improvement in unemployment in the near future.

RENO

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates were mixed in the Reno Metropolitan Statistical Area during the second quarter of 1985. Joblessness in the area increased six-tenths of one percentage point to 6.3 percent between March and April. It subsequently declined to 5.9 percent in May before edging upwards to 6.6 percent in June. This coincides with developments early last year when the area's rate began vacillating between the high 5 percent and mid-6 percent range. In spite of the erratic monthly movements in the rate, this range is relatively favorable, as it is much lower than comparable rates for Nevada and the United States.

During the quarter, the area was impacted by several labor disputes and job layoffs. Lear Fan Inc., located north of Reno at Stead, experienced a plant closing. When it ceased operations, it also filed for bankruptcy. The remaining workforce of 65 was laid off in May. Lynch Communications also scaled back employment, laying off about 45 workers. Further, the local area was involved in two labor-management disputes. United Airlines, the area's busiest airline, experienced a 29-day dispute involving about 85 workers in May-June. Raley's Inc. is currently involved in a work stoppage with about 100 of its retail clerk employees.

Seasonal gains in establishment-based industrial employment have not met expectations this quarter. This weakness signals a lackluster performance when compared to the previous quarter's gain and increases reported for the second quarters of 1984 and 1983. Approximately 1,200 new jobs were created during the current quarter. This was significantly lower than the 2,700 new workers added to the payrolls of area employers during the first quarter of 1985. In contrast, during the second quarter of 1984 the area created 3,200 new jobs, while during the second quarter of 1983 the area's total jobs were up by 2,800. This current lack of vitality is atypical for this time of the year in the Truckee Meadows. This situation also prevailed in both Clark County and Nevada.

As expected, job growth during the period occurred principally in services and its hotels/gaming/recreation (HGR) sector. Despite quarterly increases of 1,100 and 1,200 respectively, these gains were also less than anticipated. The less than expected performance for HGR followed a large decrease in quarterly gross gaming revenues during the first quarter of 1985. The decrease, when measured in real (1982) dollars, was 3.7 percent less than the prior quarter's revenues. When compared to the first quarter of 1984, revenues were down by a significant 7.4 percent. Weaknesses were especially felt in the trade sector which registered 500 fewer jobs than would be expected. The trade performance followed a weak increase in quarterly taxable sales. The increase for the first quarter of 1985, when measured in real (1982) dollars, was up 2.7 percent above the fourth quarter of 1984. On a year to year comparison, the 1985 quarterly total was up by 6.8 percent.

Despite much lower interest rates, construction industry employment was below expectations.

Prospects for the Reno area during the third quarter should see a continuation of current trends. On a national level, economic conditions remain sluggish. Real GNP annualized growth for the first quarter of 1985 was a dismal three-tenths of one percentage point. Further, estimates for the second quarter are expected to be within a 1.0-2.0 percent range. In addition, the national unemployment rate has remained relatively flat between 7.1 and 7.5 percent of the labor force for the past 14 months. California's jobless rate has also been mixed during the first half of 1985, ranging from 6.7 percent in February to its yearly high of 7.8 percent in June. However, local employment should sustain itself by the opening of expanded facilities at Circus Circus Hotel/Casino and at the El Dorado Hotel/Casino. Meanwhile, tourist travel to the area is expected to be favorable with the resolution of the United Airline strike and the upcoming prime tourism season.

The 1985 Legislative Session
by
Tom Hills, Labor Economist

While most of the legislation processed during the 1985 session pertaining to the Employment Security system was of a housekeeping nature, a few bills were passed which effect Unemployment Insurance benefits and employer contribution rates.

Among the most controversial subjects of previous legislative sessions was the proposal to include tip income as wages for unemployment insurance purposes. The 1983 legislature compromised on a formula to allow tip earners who received a wage of less than $10,200 computed on an annual basis to use tips until the aggregate amount of tips and wages reached $10,200.

This section of the Nevada Revised Statues was amended by the 1985 Nevada Legislature to allow tip earners to use tip income for benefit purposes if their hourly wage is less than 1/2080 of the annual average wage, until the aggregate amount of tips and wages for the calendar quarter reaches one-fourth of the annual average wage. Given this new formula, which became effective on July 1, 1985, tip earning employees who earn less than $8.31 in wages may report tips until the combined amount of tips and wages reaches $4,322 for the quarter. Employers pay the department contributions for the reported tips at the same rate as on regular wages.

In other 1985 legislative action, unemployment insurance benefits are now denied to persons who are receiving industrial insurance payments for a temporary disability. Also, any person who is awarded back-pay due to an unlawful discharge will be held liable for the amount of unemployment benefits paid during the period, and the employer's reserve account will be credited with the amount of those benefits. The employer may withhold the amount due from the back-pay award and forward it to the department for the crediting of the reserve account.

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Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount Increased from $162 to $166

Calendar year employment and payroll data reveal total wages (excluding tip income) of $7,148,170,393 for 1984, with covered employment at 413,476. The annual average wage for Nevada workers was $17,288 and the average weekly wage was $332.46. The maximum check available to the unemployed in Nevada is recalculated each year at 50 percent of the prior year's average weekly wage, rounded to the nearest lower dollar. The $166 maximum weekly benefit became effective July 1, 1985.

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Per Capita Personal Income
by
Jeff Milligan, Labor Economist

The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently released 1983 statistics for total personal income and total per capita personal income for all counties and metropolitan statistical areas. Also released were 1984 preliminary estimates for the states and projections to the year 2000.

In 1984, the New England region ranked the highest in per capita income with $14,251. The Far West region, of which Nevada is a part, ranked second with $13,884. Individual state rankings find Alaska and Connecticut at the high end with $17,155 and $16,369 respectively. Mississippi continues with the lowest per capita personal income in the nation at $8,857.

In the Far West, California led the four state region in per capita personal income while ranking fifth highest in the nation. Nevada was second highest in the region with $13,216 and ranked 13th overall in the country.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis has also predicted real growth (adjusted for inflation) in per capita personal income for the states through the year 2000. Nevada's average annual growth rate is expected to be 1.7 percent. This is slightly less than the nation's 1.8 percent rate. Even with this slower growth rate Nevada's per capita personal income is predicted to be 4 percent higher than the nationwide average in the year 2000.

The table presented below lists the latest per capita personal income for selected areas in 1984, as well as data for 1983, 1982 and 1981. In 1983, the highest per capita personal income in Nevada was reported for Douglas County, followed by Washoe, Carson City and Clark. Humboldt and Pershing counties experienced the lowest levels.

Per Capita Personal Income 1981-1984

Area	1981	1982	1981-1982 Percent Change	1983	1982-1983 Percent Change	1984 p	1984 Rank in Nation
United States	$10,544	$11,113	5.4%	$11,687	5.2%	$12,707	--
Far West Region	11,802	12,274	4.0	12,891	5.0	13,884	--
California	12,106	12,617	4.2	13,256	5.1	14,344	5
NEVADA	11,752	11,902	1.3	12,441	4.5	13,216	13
Oregon	9,959	10,168	2.1	10,768	5.9	11,582	33
Washington	11,239	11,682	3.9	12,162	4.1	12,728	18

p = preliminary

Nevada Counties

Area	1981	1982	1981-1982 Percent Change	1983	1982-1983 Percent Change	1983 Rank in State
Churchill	$ 9,109	$ 9,423	3.4%	$ 9,854	4.6%	15
Clark	11,322	11,524	1.8	12,052	4.6	4
Douglas	13,436	13,993	4.1	14,508	3.7	1
Elko	11,503	11,554	0.4	11,723	1.5	5
Esmeralda	11,779	11,584	- 1.7	10,952	- 5.5	8
Eureka	10,551	9,783	- 7.4	10,201	4.3	12
Humboldt	9,670	8,539	-11.7	9,421	10.3	17
Lander	10,285	10,041	- 2.4	10,393	3.5	11
Lincoln	8,349	9,674	15.9	10,035	3.7	14
Lyon	9,979	9,762	- 2.2	10,134	3.8	13
Mineral	10,033	10,472	4.4	11,167	6.6	6
Nye	11,104	10,623	- 4.3	10,936	2.9	9
Pershing	10,197	10,936	7.2	9,523	-12.9	16
Storey	10,637	10,770	1.3	11,108	3.1	7
Washoe	13,389	13,469	0.6	14,125	4.9	2
White Pine	9,871	9,910	0.4	10,518	6.1	10
Carson City	11,714	11,990	2.4	12,629	5.3	3

County data not yet available for 1984.

NOTE: Per capita personal income is computed by dividing the total personal income by mid-year population estimates. Total personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured before deduction of taxes but after deduction of social insurance programs.

Wholesale Trade Growth in Nevada

by

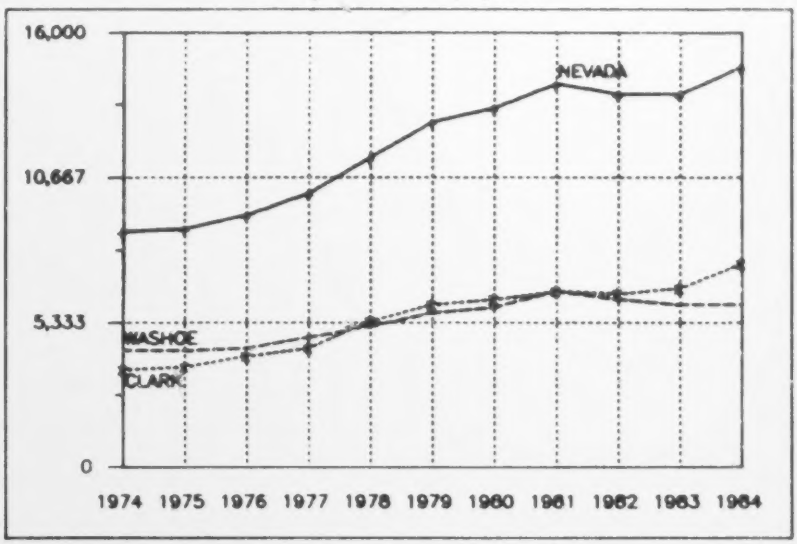
Kim Spielman, Labor Economist

Employment in Nevada's wholesale trade industry has recently begun to increase following slow growth during the 1981-1982 recession. The State's favorable tax structure, Freeport law, and central location to California and western markets attract wholesale and warehousing firms to Nevada. Between 1983 and 1984, wholesale trade employment increased by 1,000 jobs (Employment Security Department records). Of 64 new businesses opened in southern Nevada between 1978 and 1983, approximately one-third are in the warehousing/distribution industry (Nevada Development Authority). Although economic diversification efforts have not specifically targeted the wholesale industry, recent openings of Porsche Cars, Salomon North America, Levi Strauss, and others have created nearly 500 new jobs. Analysis of wholesale trade employment in the State over the past ten years reveals additional trends in the industry.

Nearly one in five of the State's trade industry jobs falls in the wholesale sector. Wholesale trade includes those establishments selling merchandise to industrial, commercial, farm, or other businesses, to other wholesalers, or acting as agents or brokers in buying or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Between 1974 and 1984, employment in Nevada's wholesale firms has risen from 8,700 to 14,700, a 69 percent increase. Approximately one-half of Nevada's wholesale employment is now located in Clark County, up from only 41 percent in 1974 (see graph below). The share of Washoe County wholesale employment has fallen from 49 percent to 41 percent, as the area experienced employment losses during the recession. Employment in Balace of State (BOS) wholesale trade has remained steady, decreasing from 9 percent to 8 percent of total wholesale employment during the decade.

Nevada Wholesale Trade

Average Annual Employment



The number of wholesale firms operating in Nevada has nearly doubled from 976 in 1974 to 1,806 in 1984. The greatest number of firms sold machinery, equipment, and supplies in 1984, compared to miscellaneous goods wholesalers in 1974. Statewide, machinery and equipment dealers also currently employ the greatest number of wholesale workers, with 332 firms employing 2,564 persons in 1984 (Employment Security Department records, annual averages).

In Clark County's wholesale trade, a larger number of persons work in firms selling groceries and related products. Washoe County businesses selling machinery and equipment employ the largest share of persons, 20 percent of the county's wholesale employees. Petroleum and petroleum products dealers in the BOS constitute the greatest portion of wholesale trade jobs. This reflects the differing economic base of each region, with Las Vegas more

dependent on tourism (hotels, gaming, and recreation employment), Reno reliant on trade and services, and the BOS on mining.

Total dollar volume sales of wholesale goods in Nevada amounted to $3.9 billion in 1982 (1982 Census of Wholesale Trade-NV; most current data). Sales in Clark County contributed to 54.1 percent of total dollar volume sold. Statewide, petroleum and petroleum products accounted for the greatest share of total sales volume, 19.8 percent, followed by groceries and related products at 15.6 percent, and machinery, equipment, and supplies, 12.3 percent. This is consistent with nationwide sales, as these three sectors accounted for 42 percent of wholesale volume in the United States during 1982.

Nevada continues to be a desirable location for wholesale businesses, as increasing employment in the industry reflects. Rising transportation costs, inventory taxes, and building costs in other states may attract additional warehousing firms to Nevada. As the State diversifies its economic base, greater wholesale employment growth may be experienced in the future.

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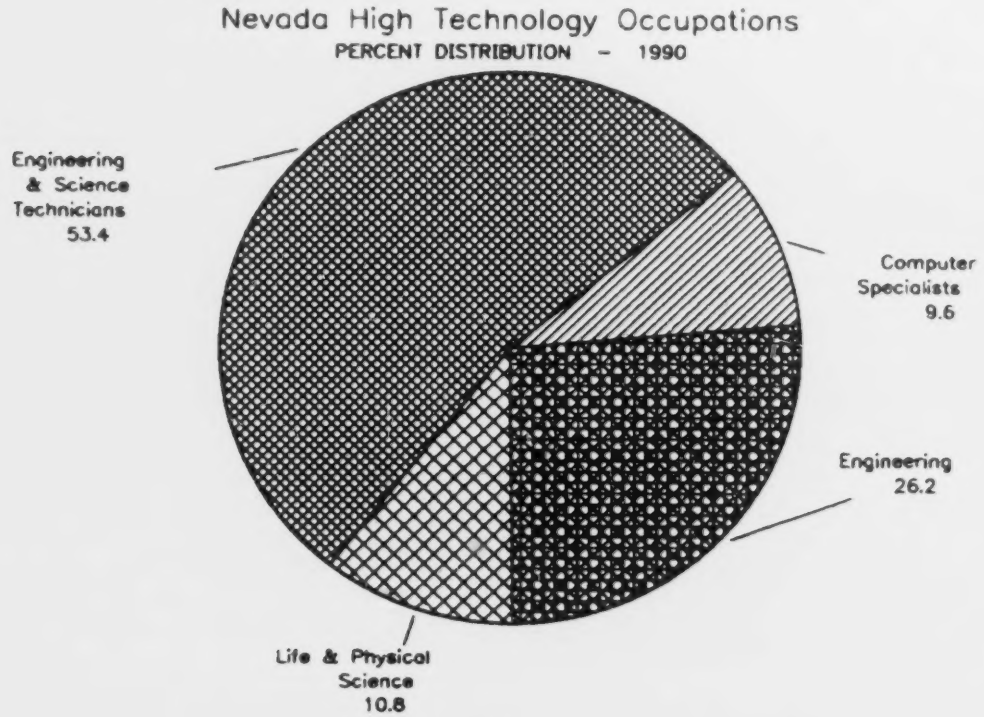
High Technology Profile

by

George Anastassatos, Labor Economist

High technology has received considerable attention during recent years and has impacted all facets of human endeavors. When referring to high tech, most people visualize a manufacturer of electronic computers and other peripheral equipment, including robotices. The inclusion of manufacturers of new drugs, medicine and medical technology has expanded this definition. In addition, many establishments have been created to write and market software (computer programs) for the personal computer industry. In fact, technology and development of artificial intelligence (ability to mimic human logic and communication) is advancing very rapidly.

In order to assess high technology in Nevada, it is necessary to come up with a satisfactory description. As would be expected, many concepts of high technology have been presented by a variety of knowledgeable experts in the field. For purposes of this publication, the definition derived by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will be used.



The concept of high tech as defined by BLS includes those manufacturing industries with a proportion of technology-oriented workers equal to or greater than the average for all manufacturing industries, and a ratio of research and development (R&D) expenditures to sales that was close to or above the average for all industries. Further, two nonmanufacturing industries which provide technical support to manufacturing industries, (1) computer and data processing services and (2) research and development laboratories were added to the list. In Nevada this group totaled 28 industries. Included within this industrial grouping are producers of inorganic chemicals and chemical products; manufacturers of office, computing and accounting machines; makers of communications equipment, electronic components and accessories; and producers of scientific instruments. Most of these categories have moderately high R&D to sales ratios and appear on many lists of high technology.

Occupational Distribution

Many discussions have been held by a variety of individuals and groups who would promote their list of occupations contained within the high technology workers are engineers, life and physical scientists, mathematical specialists, engineering and science technicians as well as computer specialists. Most workers in this group are directly involved in developing or applying new technologies. These workers require in-depth knowledge of theories and principles of science, engineering and mathematics. This knowledge distinguishes them from computer operators, computer service technicians, and high technology machine repairers. Also excluded would be those workers using word processing machines, computers, or other high tech products who rarely have or need such in-depth knowledge. High tech workers generally require specialized post-high school education in some field of technology, ranging from an associate degree or its equivalent to a baccalaureate and doctorate degree.

Technology-oriented workers are relatively few in number and account for a relatively small proportion of jobs in Nevada. Approximately 2.8 percent of all jobs in Nevada were classified as high technology. Further, over one-half of these workers were employed as engineering and science technicians. This same relationship is expected to exist during 1990.

Table 1 shows a more detailed analysis of the high tech occupations in Nevada during 1983 as well as projections for 1990. Total jobs in Nevada are expected to grow by almost 185,000 or 46.5 percent by 1990. In a similar manner, total high tech occupations should increase by approximately 5,000 jobs during the seven year period.

Engineering and science technicians represent over one-half the number of workers in all high tech occupations. Approximately 2,660 new workers will be required by 1990. Job growth during the next seven years will be slightly faster for drafters, mechanical engineering technicians and electrical and electronic technicians.

Occupations within the engineer grouping are expected to increase by more than 1,300 by 1990. A large portion of this gain will be due to a high demand for electrical engineers. This group represents almost 30 percent of all engineers. Occupational growth for mechanical engineers is expected to exceed the average while the growth for mining engineers and metallurgists/metalurgical engineers should be somewhat slower.

In the life and physical scientist occupations, the percentage share of geologists is expected to increase significantly to 53.5 percent. The remainder of life and physical scientist occupations will continue to grow at a somewhat slower pace through 1990.

Computer specialists occupations represented approximately 9.5 percent of all high tech occupations in 1983 and should grow slightly faster than average by 1990.

TABLE 1

State of Nevada
High Technology Occupations
Nevada Employment Projections Program

	1983 Employment	Percent	1990 Employment	Percent
Total All Occupations	398,000	100.0%	583,000	100.0%
Total High Tech Occupations	11,000	2.8	16,100	2.8
Engineers	2,900	100.0%	4,220	100.0%
Chemical Engineers	70	2.4	100	2.4
Civil Engineers	720	24.8	1,000	23.7
Electrical Engineers	830	28.6	1,250	29.6
Industrial Engineers	160	5.5	240	5.7
Mechanical Engineers	460	15.9	680	16.1
Metallurgists & Metallurgical Engineers	90	3.1	110	2.6
Mining Engineers	80	2.8	110	2.6
All Other Engineers	490	16.9	730	17.3
Life & Physical Scientists	1,150	100.0%	1,740	100.0%
Agricultural Scientists	60	5.3	70	4.0
Biological Scientists	150	13.2	170	9.8
Chemists	200	17.5	270	15.5
Geologists	540	47.4	930	53.5
Physicists	80	7.0	120	6.9
All Other Life & Physical Scientists	120	9.6	180	10.3
Engineering & Science Technicians	5,920	100.0%	8,580	100.0%
Drafters	1,180	19.9	1,790	20.9
Electrical & Electronics Techs.	2,170	36.7	3,200	37.3
Broadcast Technicians	90	1.5	100	1.3
Mechanic Engineer Technician	230	3.9	350	4.1
Surveyors	340	5.7	490	5.7
Civil Engineer Technicians	160	2.7	230	2.7
All Other Engineers & Science Technicians	1,750	29.6	2,140	28.0
Computer Specialists	1,040	100.0%	1,540	100.0%
Computer Programmer	600	57.7	890	57.8
Systems Analysts, EDP	440	42.3	650	42.2

SOURCE: Employment Security Research

Occupational Employment Statistics Survey and Nevada Wage Survey

by

Patty Brisbin, Labor Economist

The Research Section of the Nevada Employment Security Department conducts annual surveys to obtain labor market information vital to planners, educators, businesses, and job seekers. The information gathered through these surveys is becoming increasingly important to all types of decision-makers as the structure of the labor market continues to change in response to economic and technological pressures. Two surveys currently in progress are the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey and the Nevada Wage Survey.

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey is designed to identify each type of occupation within different industries and to determine how many people are employed within those occupations. Each industry in the nonagricultural wage and salary sector is surveyed once every three years. The majority of establishments in the sample are contacted by mail. Large establishments (those employing 250 people or more) are contacted in person by a member of the Labor Market Information (LMI) staff.

Data obtained from the occupational survey are used in a variety of applications. One of the fundamental uses of the data is to provide current year estimates of employment for each occupation within each industry. When a survey cycle has been completed, the data are consolidated to form a table which cross-references occupations within industries. This table is then combined with estimates of projected industrial employment in order to derive estimates of future employment in individual occupations. Another important aspect of the occupational survey, in addition to determining the magnitude of employment, is to determine which occupations are emerging or declining as a result of technological and other changes.

Wage survey information is another useful tool for evaluating labor market conditions and changing occupational definitions. The sample of establishments for the wage survey is drawn from all industries in the state (the sample usually numbers between 1500-2000 firms). While specific occupations are selected to be surveyed, efforts are made to choose occupations pertinent to every industry. Wage data are reported as weighted averages for each of the sample areas within the state.

Data from the occupational and wage surveys could not be obtained without the cooperation of employers. The surveys are designed to minimize the impact on employers' time and resources; in addition, LMI staff members are available to assist and answer any questions an employer may have regarding the survey forms. It should be noted that individual firm data are confidential. Data are not published or released if disclosure could lead to identification of firms or individuals.

The 1984 Nevada Occupational Projections and Nevada Wage Survey publications may be obtained by contacting Employment Security Research in Carson City at the following numbers: 702-885-4550; or in-state toll-free number 1-800-992-0900, extension 4550. The 1985 publications will be available later this year.

NEVADA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	501.1	502.9	507.9	501.9	501.0	500.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	41.1	37.5	40.3	38.9	37.3	38.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.2%	7.5%	7.9%	7.8%	7.4%	7.7%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.2%	7.8%	8.2%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	460.0	465.4	467.6	463.0	463.7	461.7
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	454.9	460.0	461.3	457.9	458.4	455.4
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5.1	5.4	6.3	5.1	5.4	6.2
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.3	0.3	0.6	17.1	10.0	3.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	444.6	448.1	449.1	418.7	427.3	430.5
MINING	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.8
METAL MINING	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.7	5.0
CONSTRUCTION	24.8	25.2	25.9	21.9	22.8	23.4
MANUFACTURING	21.2	21.5	21.6	20.6	20.7	21.2
DURABLE GOODS	13.9	14.1	14.1	13.6	13.6	14.0
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
FOOD PRODUCTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
CHEMICALS	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	25.0	25.5	25.5	24.5	25.2	25.2
TRANSPORTATION	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.1	13.6	13.7
RAILROAD	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9
AIR	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5
TOTAL TRADE	88.8	89.6	90.1	83.3	84.8	86.2
WHOLESALE	15.2	15.2	15.3	14.1	14.4	15.0
RETAIL	73.6	74.4	74.8	69.2	70.4	71.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	13.8	13.9	13.8	12.5	12.6	12.8
FOOD STORES	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	9.4	9.5	9.6	8.9	8.9	9.3
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	25.3	25.7	26.0	23.8	24.4	24.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	20.9	21.0	21.0	19.7	19.9	20.2
FINANCE	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	195.7	196.9	198.3	182.7	187.3	189.5
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	125.5	126.7	128.3	116.7	120.1	121.9
PERSONAL	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3
BUSINESS	23.3	23.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	21.9
MEDICAL & HEALTH	16.4	16.3	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.1
GOVERNMENT	61.4	61.5	59.7	59.7	60.1	58.0
FEDERAL	10.1	10.2	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.2
STATE & LOCAL	51.3	51.3	49.3	49.9	50.2	47.8
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	23.0	22.9	20.4	22.4	22.7	19.5

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

LAS VEGAS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	282.1	282.5	284.4	288.7	285.6	280.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	24.5	22.9	24.8	23.2	22.7	24.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7%	8.1%	8.7%	8.0%	8.0%	8.8%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	8.8%	8.5%	8.9%	8.1%	8.2%	8.7%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	257.6	259.7	259.6	265.5	262.9	256.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	256.7	258.7	258.5	264.6	261.9	254.9
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.3	0.3	0.5	17.1	10.0	3.4

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	251.1	252.1	251.7	235.6	241.0	240.2
MINING	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
METAL MINING	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	15.2	15.2	15.5	14.0	14.2	14.2
MANUFACTURING	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6
DURABLE GOODS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
FOOD PRODUCTS	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
CHEMICALS	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.3
TRANSPORTATION	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2
RAILROAD	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
AIR	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.1
TOTAL TRADE	51.1	51.5	51.7	47.7	48.6	49.0
WHOLESALE	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.6
RETAIL	43.4	43.7	43.8	40.4	41.1	41.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.2
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	15.2	15.4	15.4	14.6	15.0	15.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.4	11.5	11.6
FINANCE	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	121.0	121.1	121.2	112.2	115.4	115.6
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	77.1	77.4	77.6	70.7	73.0	73.5
PERSONAL	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
BUSINESS	16.4	16.4	16.3	15.2	15.7	15.2
GOVERNMENT	29.6	29.7	28.6	28.6	28.9	27.5
FEDERAL	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3
STATE & LOCAL	24.3	24.3	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.2
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	11.6	11.5	10.2	11.3	11.4	9.5

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.

P = PRELIMINARY

RENO LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS)

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	135.7	136.3	137.2	131.9	133.2	134.3
UNEMPLOYMENT	8.9	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.4%
UNEMP. RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)	6.3%	5.9%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	126.8	128.4	128.8	123.6	125.4	127.0
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	126.2	127.7	128.1	123.0	124.8	126.3
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
PERSONS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ ADJUSTED BY CENSUS RELATIONSHIPS TO REFLECT NUMBER OF PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

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ESTABLISHMENT BASED INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 2/

	1985			1984		
	APR	MAY	JUN P	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	122.7	123.7	123.9	116.4	118.5	119.6
MINING	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.2	5.5	5.8
MANUFACTURING	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.1
DURABLE GOODS	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.0
TRANSPORTATION	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
RAILROAD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TRANSPORTATION EXCL. RAILROAD	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
TOTAL TRADE	26.2	26.4	26.4	25.3	25.5	25.9
WHOLESALE	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1
RETAIL	20.0	20.2	20.2	19.4	19.6	19.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE & APPAREL	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	49.5	50.0	50.6	46.3	47.5	48.2
HOTELS, GAMING & RECREATION	30.8	31.3	32.0	28.9	29.9	30.2
PERSONAL	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
GOVERNMENT	17.0	17.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.2
FEDERAL	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
STATE & LOCAL	14.2	14.2	13.6	14.0	14.1	13.4
EDUCATION - STATE & LOCAL	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.3

2/ REFLECTS EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK. DOES NOT NECESSARY COINCIDE WITH LABOR FORCE CONCEPT. INCLUDES MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS.
P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN NEVADA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985
MINING	577.15	570.84	582.22	43.2	42.6	43.0	13.36	13.40	13.54
CONSTRUCTION	580.58	585.23	583.27	36.4	36.6	36.5	15.95	15.99	15.98
MANUFACTURING	369.36	372.91	369.15	40.5	40.8	40.7	9.12	9.14	9.07
DURABLE GOODS	379.73	385.52	387.09	40.7	41.1	41.4	9.33	9.38	9.35
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	514.16	503.05	478.74	40.2	41.2	40.4	12.79	12.21	11.85
PRIMARY METALS	582.22	590.19	590.18	40.8	40.9	41.3	14.27	14.43	14.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	347.73	346.52	334.11	40.2	40.2	39.4	8.65	8.62	8.48
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	347.79	345.35	338.55	38.6	39.2	37.7	9.01	8.81	8.98
PUBLIC UTILITIES	531.36	547.16	496.36	41.0	41.8	38.9	12.96	13.09	12.76
TRADE	287.78	284.39	292.87	34.3	34.1	34.7	8.39	8.34	8.44

P = PRELIMINARY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN LAS VEGAS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985	APR 1985	MAY 1985	JUN P 1985
CONSTRUCTION	567.36	564.57	556.69	36.0	35.8	35.8	15.76	15.77	15.55
MANUFACTURING	446.42	441.98	414.87	40.4	40.4	39.7	11.05	10.94	10.45
DURABLE GOODS	468.84	469.24	465.70	39.8	39.8	39.6	11.78	11.79	11.76
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.87	399.78	336.26	41.3	41.3	39.7	9.90	9.68	8.47
TRANSPORT. & UTILITIES	461.25	471.03	428.08	41.0	41.5	39.6	11.25	11.35	10.81
WHOLESALE TRADE	389.65	383.57	376.05	39.2	39.3	38.1	9.94	9.76	9.87
RETAIL TRADE	213.14	212.04	221.76	30.8	31.0	32.0	6.92	6.84	6.93

P = PRELIMINARY

THIS DATA IS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.